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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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VOLUME 20

JUNE 23, 1930

NO. 25

Feature of Issue (page 872): VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS, PART I  
(Last year's corresponding issue was dated May 20)

## MEDITERRANEAN ALMOND PROSPECTS

Latest estimates from the important almond producing areas of the Mediterranean Basin indicate a crop about 10 per cent below that of 1929, according to a cable from American Agricultural Commissioner Niels I. Nielsen at Marseille, France. As the stocks in this area are somewhat larger than last year, however, it is quite likely that the amount available for market this fall will be approximately the same as that for 1929. The quality of the 1930 crop, which will be harvested in August and September, now promises to be very good. See Foreign Service release, F.S./AL-35, June 20, 1930.

## EUROPEAN PORK MARKET CONDITIONS

British cured pork markets were steady to stronger during the week ended June 18, according to Liverpool average quotations cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. American green bellies were unchanged at \$18.68 per 100 pounds, while American short cut green hams recovered from the weakness of the past month to reach \$21.51. Danish Wiltshires also were stronger at \$22.16, as were Canadian sides at \$21.08. Lard, however, reached a new low level at \$11.08, with the whole list well under last year's levels. In Germany, however, pork markets continued weak, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. With market receipts only moderate, the Berlin average price of heavy hogs for the week ended June 18 was down to \$13.18 per 100 pounds, the lowest since late in May 1928. Lard at Hamburg was down to \$11.46, a point well below the pre-war average. See table, page 907.

## BRADFORD WOOL READJUSTMENT SLOW

Operatives continue to return to work in Bradford, England, but the wool industry there has not yet readjusted itself after strike conditions and many employees have not been reemployed, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Macatee. Lack of confidence in raw material to be in the hands of speculators and may be thrown on the market at the first sign of any improvement in trade. There is little activity in piece goods. Prices of 64s tops declined one cent per pound during the past week while prices for 50s tops and for yarn remain unchanged.

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## C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S

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B R E A D   G R A I N SWheat production in North Africa

Forecasts of wheat crops in Algeria and Tunis indicate a production of about 38,200,000 bushels, compared with 45,600,000 bushels a year ago, a decrease of 16 per cent. The wheat crop of Tunis is reported likely to be 9,000,000 bushels, compared with 12,300,000 bushels produced last year. This is the smallest crop since 1927 when the outturn was a little over 8,000,000 bushels. The Algerian crop is also the smallest since 1927 when a little over 28,000,000 bushels were harvested. No forecast of the crop in Morocco has been received but reports indicate that the area has been reduced about 3 per cent and condition reports indicate a smaller crop than last year. About 75 to 80 per cent of the wheat crops of Algeria, Morocco and Tunis is durum. With such a reduction in the outturn of the crops of these countries and a smaller crop in prospect in Southern Italy including Sicily which produces durum, the prospect is for a stronger foreign demand for durum wheat from the United States. See table, page 900, for figures on the 1930 wheat crops in other countries.

Wheat areas in 1930

The 1930 wheat acreage as reported by 20 countries remains unchanged at 137,359,000 acres, 1.4 per cent below the 139,254,000 acres in the same countries in 1929. See table, page 900.

The acreage sown to spring crops in U. S. S. R. up to June 10 is reported at 195,000,000 acres, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The acreage sown to wheat is now reported at 54,000,000 acres against 53,500,000 acres in 1929. The barley and oats acreage is estimated at 57,000,000 acres. The total acreage sown in Ukraine, according to the report as of June 10 is 68,400,000 acres, or 12 per cent above last year. The acreage sown to bread grains is placed at 33,000,000 acres and the acreage to all grains is 54,000,000 acres. The weather was warm and clear during the early part of the week but was cool during the later part with rain in the central and southern regions.

Foreign growing conditionsEurope

European weather was mostly dry with temperatures considerably above average during the week ended June 19, Mr. Steere reports. Western Europe, particularly France, and also parts of Italy had many heavy thunder storms. Private crop reports from France are again pessimistic following the

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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unfavorable weather conditions. The May 1 condition of wheat in France as published in the "Journal Officiel" of June 4 indicated an average yield per acre. Some observers think that the Italian wheat harvest will not equal the official estimate of 220,000,000 bushels. The Hungarian official crop report as of June 14 reports the condition of the wheat crop as "medium to good" but mentions lodging and rust in places. The crop report as of June 1 was 101 per cent of the average condition as of that date during the years 1922-1929 against 87 per cent a year ago. The condition of the rye crop was average.

Present conditions in Yugoslavia point to a good crop but smaller than last year. The outlook in Germany is also very favorable but temperatures have recently been excessive. Conditions in Switzerland are on the whole favorable, although some lodging is reported. Conditions in Denmark and Sweden continue very good. The condition of the winter wheat crop in Poland as of June 1 was 121 per cent of the average against 97 per cent a year ago.

Argentina

Temperatures continued rather high in the grain sections of Argentina during the week ended June 17, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. The average temperature for the northern zone was 57°, or 6° above normal, while that for the southern zone was 50°, or 4° above normal. Precipitation was 0.2 inch in the north, or exactly normal. Only 0.1 inch was reported in the south, which was 0.1 inch below normal.

Movement to marketUnited States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1, 1929 to June 14, 1930 were 144,320,000 bushels against 159,009,000 bushels during the same period in 1928-29. Exports during the week ended June 14 were 2,214,000 bushels against 1,647,000 bushels the previous week and 2,566,000 bushels during the week ended June 15, 1929.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on June 13 were 103,862,000 bushels against 107,915,000 bushels on June 6 and 80,699,000 bushels on June 14, 1929. Receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur during the week ended June 13 were 5,867,000 bushels and shipments were 2,903,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver were 744,000 bushels and shipments were 956,000 bushels.



## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

European market conditions

Few transactions were reported on the German grain markets during the week ended June 18, according to Mr. Steere. It is generally expected that the compulsory milling ratio of domestic wheat for July will be reduced from 50 to 30 per cent. The spot price of domestic rye at Berlin on June 18 was \$1.06 per bushel, the same as on June 11. Domestic wheat was not quoted on the Berlin market. The French markets were firmer due to unfavorable crop reports.

United States wheat prices

Wheat futures prices on June 12 closed at levels considerably below those of the preceding week. The closing prices of July futures ranged from 6 to 8 cents lower. At Chicago, the July future closed at about 97 cents per bushel compared with 103 cents a week earlier, while at Kansas City the July close was 89 cents and at Minneapolis 96 cents per bushel. At Liverpool, July futures closed at about 109 cents per bushel compared with 115 cents for the previous week. Thus the margin between Chicago and Liverpool futures remained at about 12 cents per bushel, which is somewhat greater than it has recently been. In Buenos Aires, July futures closed at 99 cents per bushel on June 18 compared with 106 cents a week earlier.

Cash prices during the week ended June 13 were somewhat lower than during the preceding week. All classes and grades at six markets averaged 100 cents per bushel compared with 103 cents during the week ended June 6. Each of the principal representative wheats was lower in price. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City averaged 98 cents compared with 101 cents a week earlier. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis averaged 110 cents compared with 111 cents per bushel for the previous week, and No. 2 amber durum 95 cents compared with 98 cents per bushel. At St. Louis No. 2 red winter averaged 108 cents against 113 cents. For the week ended June 13, cash prices averaged slightly higher than during the corresponding week a year ago, the weighted average of all classes and grades at six markets a year ago having been 103 cents per bushel compared with 100 cents during the week ended June 13, 1930. As compared with a year ago, the greatest decreases were in spring wheat, No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis averaging 10 cents lower and No. 2 amber durum 30 cents lower. No. 2 red winter at St. Louis averaged 13 cents lower than a year ago and No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City 4 cents lower.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

WHEAT: Closing prices of July futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
May 6	108	101	100	94	106	101	112	107	117	111	101	b/101
15	108	104	101	97	109	104	116	109	119	115	102	b/104
22	106	107	99	100	106	107	115	112	117	116	99	104
29	100	103	93	99	99	105	110	111	116	117	94	105
June 5	109	106	102	99	107	106	117	112	115	116	97	105
12	108	103	100	96	105	102	116	110	116	115	95	106
19	112	97	105	89	110	96	119	102	115	109	97	99
26	111		105		111		123		118		100	
July 3	120		113		122		140		129		111	
10	122		116		125		144		130		c/114	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

b/ June futures.

c/ August futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 hard winter: Kansas City		No. 1 dk.n.spring: Minneapolis		No. 2 amber durum: Minneapolis		No. 2 red winter: St. Louis		Western white: Seattle a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
May 2	107	99	107	97	123	110	112	96	118	113	115	106
9	101	97	104	96	123	108	113	94	122	111	110	104
16	103	101	103	98	124	110	109	98	118	115	109	105
23	101	102	100	100	121	111	114	99	116	115	108	104
30	95	102	94	102	112	110	102	99	110	115	104	105
June 6	100	103	93	101	113	111	114	98	111	113	108	104
13	103	100	102	93	120	110	125	95	121	108	108	103
20	104		102		123		109		121		111	
27	110		109		130		112		127		116	
July 4	115		113		137		116		123		119	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Rye acreage and condition in 1930

The 1930 rye acreage in 11 European countries stands unchanged at 25,082,000 acres, an increase of 1.3 per cent over the 24,748,000 acres in the same countries in 1929. See table, page 901.

The June 1 condition of the winter rye in Poland indicates an above average yield. The condition of the crop as of June 1 was 129 per cent of the 1922-1929 average against 110 per cent on June 1, 1929. The yield of rye in Poland has been closely related to the June 1 condition during the period 1922-1929 and on this basis the present condition would indicate a yield of about 20.0 bushels per acre as compared with 19.3 bushels harvested in 1929 and an average of 16.5 bushels during the years 1922-1929. The June 1 report of the condition of the rye crop in Hungary was 106 per cent of the 1922-1929 average against 97 per cent a year ago.

FEED GRAINS

Oats and barley in Manitoba, Canada, were covering the ground well by June 7, with some thin patches due to frost. Cleaner crops are expected this year, as there has been a greater tendency to hold back in order to destroy weeds before sowing. Seeding of these grains in Saskatchewan had been completed except for a little odd barley. In the Peace River country of Alberta, oats were up from three to four inches.

Barley

The first estimate of the 1930 barley crop in Rumania is 113,445,000 bushels. This is a decrease of nearly 10 per cent from the 1929 production, but is, the second largest crop on record. The 1930 barley crop in Tunis has been estimated at 5,512,000 bushels, which is 52 per cent below the 1929 production, and the smallest since the low production of 1927, when there was a considerably smaller acreage sown. There has been a great deal of damage this year from drought and insect pests. For summary table showing the 1929 barley production for the 43 countries reported, see page 903.

The 1930 area sown to barley in 13 countries so far reported, which in 1929 planted more than 44 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 31,849,000 acres, about the same as was sown by those countries last year. The 8 European countries reported show an increase of 0.7 per cent over the acreage of 1929. See barley acreage table, page 902.

The condition of winter barley in Poland on June 1 was 120 per cent of the average condition on that date for the past eight years, compared



## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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with 100 per cent on June 1 last year and 90 per cent, in 1928. The condition of spring barley was 106 per cent compared with 103 per cent on June 1 last year and 97 per cent in 1928. Droughty weather since June 1 has caused some deterioration, however. The condition of barley in Hungary on June 1 was 101 per cent of the average condition for the past 8 years, compared with 104 per cent on June 1 in both 1928 and 1929. Considerable damage from storms has recently been caused in some localities of Hungary. Germany was reporting need for rain at the middle of June, while the weather in Rumania was favorable. Beneficial rains had fallen in Siberia, and conditions were said to be favorable there. North Africa reported further damage from locusts, but recent conditions were otherwise favorable.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 97,069,000 bushels, a decrease of 17 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. Total exports of barley from Canada during May increased a little over those of April, but were very small compared with those of May last year. Barley exports from the United States during the week ended June 14 continued small, while prices remained unchanged. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis continued at 52 cents per bushel, 8 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year.. See tables showing barley trade and prices, pages 904 and 905.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on June 13 stood at 19,193,000 bushels against only 7,583,000 bushels on the same date last year and 2,869,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of barley at Fort William and Port Arthur for the ten-month period August 1929-May 1930 amounted to 15,815,000 bushels compared with 41,504,000 bushels for the same ten months of the preceding year. Lake shipments of barley from Fort William and Port Arthur from August 1929 to May 1930 totaled 5,432,000 bushels, and rail shipments 357,000 bushels. During the corresponding ten months of 1928-29, lake shipments totaled 35,202,000 bushels and rail shipments 1,709,000 bushels. Mill grindings of barley in Canada from August 1929 to April 1930 amounted to 794,000 bushels against 699,000 bushels for August 1928 - April 1929.

Oats

The first official estimate of the 1930 oats crop in Rumania is 90,940,000 bushels, which is nearly 3 per cent below the production of last year, and is the second largest crop since 1922. In Tunis the 1930 oats production is placed at 1,722,000 bushels, which is only 50 per cent of last year's crop, and is the smallest since the low production of 1927, when a considerably smaller acreage was sown. See page 903 for a summary table showing the 1929 oats production for the 40 countries reporting.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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The 1930 area sown to oats in 11 countries so far reported, which in 1929 accounted for nearly 56 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 56,655,000 acres, an increase of 1.4 per cent over that sown by the same countries last year. The 6 European countries, however, show a decrease of 1.3 per cent from the acreage of 1929. See oats acreage table, page 902.

The condition of oats in Hungary as of June 1 was 95 per cent of the average condition on that date during the past eight years, compared with 107 per cent on June 1, 1928 and 1929. In Poland the oats condition was 109 per cent of the average for the past eight years, compared with 103 per cent on June 1 last year, and 100 per cent in 1928.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 31,543,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 42 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. Exports of oats and oatmeal from Canada during May totaled 222,000 bushels compared with 129,000 bushels during April this year, and 1,139,000 bushels during May 1929. There were practically no exports of oats from the United States during the week ended June 14, while prices declined slightly. No. 3 white oats at Chicago dropped one cent to 39 cents per bushel, 6 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year, and the lowest weekly average since the beginning of September 1928. See tables showing oats trade and prices, pages 904 and 905.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on June 13 stood at 7,156,000 bushels against 12,636,000 bushels on the same date last year and 6,316,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of oats at Fort William and Port Arthur from August 1 to May 31, 1929-30 totaled 3,748,000 bushels against 26,174,000 bushels for the same ten-month period of 1928-29. Shipments of oats from Fort William and Port Arthur, August 1, 1929 - May 31, 1930, amounted to 7,074,000 bushels by lake and 2,005,000 bushels by rail. During the corresponding ten-month period of 1928-29, lake shipments totaled 17,204,000 bushels and rail shipments 4,289,000 bushels. Mill grindings of oats in Canada from August 1929 to April 1930 amounted to 7,936,000 bushels against 8,838,000 bushels from August 1928 to April 1929. Mill grindings of oatmeal and rolled oats, August 1929 - April 1930 totaled 95,808,000 pounds compared with 118,582,000 pounds for the corresponding nine months of 1928-29.

Corn

The Council of Labor and Defense of the U. S. S. R. in its decrees of March 16 and April 1 ordered an increase in the corn area to 24,700,000 acres in 1931 and 37,100,000 acres in 1932, according to the "Economic



## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Review of the Soviet Union" of June 1. About 80 per cent of the corn will be used for fodder. The People's Commissariat for Trade was asked to prepare a plan for increasing the utilization of corn as a food. The Supreme Economic Council is about to begin the building of a plant of 11,200,000 to 15,700,000 bushels' capacity for the manufacture of corn products. Corn will be also used for the manufacture of cellulose and paper. According to the People's Commissariat, the spring sowing campaign for corn had been realized 52.5 per cent by May 10. In North Manchuria the corn acreage had decreased.

The corn production in 26 countries reported totals 3,739,003,000 bushels, an increase of 1.8 per cent over their production in 1928, while the production in the 12 European countries was nearly 68 per cent above that of 1928. See corn production table, page 903.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available amount to 123,718,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 20 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States corn exports during the week ended June 14 were the largest weekly shipment since April, while Argentine exports decreased slightly. See corn trade table, page 904.

There was little change in United States corn prices during the week ended June 13. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago advanced one cent to 81 cents per bushel, while July futures continued at 81 cents, being 12 and 11 cents, respectively, above the corresponding prices for last year. Buenos Aires quotations on corn for June and July delivery remained at 59 and 58 cents, respectively, compared with July and August prices of 81 and 82 cents last year. The spread between the July futures of United States and of Argentine corn was 23 cents, the same as for the preceding week, while for the corresponding week last year it was only 11 cents. See table showing corn prices, page 905. In Denmark early in June corn continued at comparatively high prices. The prices for Danubian corn were unchanged, while for Argentine corn they were slightly lower.

Mill grindings of corn in Canada from August 1929 to April 1930 amounted to 1,794,000 bushels, compared with 1,617,000 bushels for August 1928 - April 1929. Mill production of corn flour and meal totaled 14,818,000 pounds against 16,042,000 pounds during the corresponding nine months of 1928-29.

Planting campaign and crop conditions in North Manchuria

The planting of wheat, barley and oats in North Manchuria began early in April with the approach of warm weather, according to a Russian

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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publication of the Chinese Eastern Railway. In the Harbin section part of the acreage was destroyed by drought and cold weather, necessitating resowing of wheat at the end of April. In other districts the sowing campaign was completed with better success. By the middle of May, wheat had sprouted everywhere, except in the Trans-Khingan region, May rains followed by warm weather had a favorable effect on the crops and the condition of wheat in general is considered entirely satisfactory. No reduction occurred this season in the area planted to wheat or soy beans, the two principal commercial crops of North Manchuria, and the same is true of kaoliang. Soy beans were planted in many sections under favorable conditions early in May. The acreage under corn and some of the other less important crops was somewhat decreased, as considerable stocks remained in the warehouses. The area planted to hempseed and rice has apparently increased, compared with former years.

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## COTTON

Planting of cotton in Central Asia has been completed but there has been a shortage of water for irrigation purposes in various places, according to a dispatch from Tashkmet published in "Economic Life" of June 6. This shortage of water is attributed to poor organization. The cotton "plan" as a whole was executed by May 31 and the sowings showed an increase over last year. See page 808 of "Foreign Crops and Markets" of June 9 for the acreage "planned."

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## SUGAR BEETS

While weather conditions in Europe during the month of May were unsettled in the most important sugar beet districts, they were, on the whole, favorable for the development of the young beets, according to F. C. Licht's Monthly Trade Report dated June 2. The conditions of the beets was considered normal everywhere. Thinning was almost finished in most countries by June 1. Some damage from insect pests was reported but, except for Austria and Netherlands, the damage had not been more than normal for this time of the year. In the above mentioned countries, however, the plants had suffered considerable damage, making it necessary to replant large areas. In France, cold, rainy weather during the latter part of May retarded the growth of the beets and also hindered field operations.

Crop conditions reports as of June 1, received from the International Institute of Agriculture, indicate a condition of sugar beets



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in Germany equal to the June 1 average during the years 1920-1929 and the same as on June 1, 1929. In Poland the crop condition on June 1 was rated at 113 per cent of the average for the five preceding years, as compared with 103 per cent of the average on June 1, 1929.

In his third estimate of the 1930 acreage sown to sugar beets in Europe, F. O. Licht has reduced his former estimate of May 2 from 7,287,000 acres to 6,741,000 acres including Russia, and from 4,816,000 acres to 4,764,000 acres excluding Russia. Licht's final estimate for the 1929 European beet acreage including Russia was 6,486,000 acres. The greatest decrease from the earlier estimate occurs in Russia where the estimated acreage is now placed at 1,977,000 acres as compared with the early estimate of 2,471,000 acres. In regard to Russia it is to be noted that Licht's revised estimate was probably made at the time when unfavorable reports were appearing from Russia indicating that the plan for beet sowings would not be fulfilled. As later reports were more optimistic (see "Foreign Crops and Markets," June 9, 1930, page 809) it is probable that Licht, in his next report, will revise his estimate of the Russian beet acreage upward.

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EUROPEAN APPLE AND PEAR PROSPECTS: The outlook for European apple crops is less favorable than earlier reports indicated, according to a cable to the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. This is due largely to rainy weather during blossom time and subsequent drop. A large surplus is expected to be available for export from northern Italy and from Austria, although in the latter country there has been some recent deterioration. In Czechoslovakia and Hungary and in parts of Yugoslavia present indications point to a good apple crop with considerable surplus for export. In Switzerland and Germany the apple crops are expected to be medium with a production considerably below the large output of last season. Apple prospects are unfavorable in the Netherlands and Belgium owing to the poor set of late varieties and drop due to weakness of the trees following the heavy yields of last season. Apple prospects in France are also less favorable than last month. Pear crops in southern Europe are expected to be poor and prospects are only fair elsewhere. The outlook for the sale of American apples on the Continent is much better than at this time last year due to the unfavorable crop prospects in western Europe, particularly for the late varieties, the mediocre pear prospects, and the fact that the central southeastern countries which are likely to have an exportable surplus, produce early varieties largely.

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## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS

Supplies of non-drying and edible vegetable oils and oilseeds, including olive oil, are considerably larger than a year ago, according to information available in the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Most of the increase is in olive oil, but if olive oil is disregarded, the supplies are still as large as last year owing to an increased output of copra and coconut oil, which offset some declines in other oil-bearing materials. Other outstanding points in the current situation are: (1) A tendency toward the accumulation of stocks, (2) prices materially lower than last year, and (3) increasing utilization of vegetable oils in the production of edible materials which compete with butter and lard.

In the United States, the utilization of coconut oil is increasing steadily, in both edible and inedible products. The production of lard substitutes also shows an upward tendency, with the variations in output following fairly closely the changes in supply of domestic cottonseed oil. The increased use of both cottonseed oil and coconut oil in 1929-30 contributed to the depressing conditions in the domestic butter and lard markets which tended to lower the prices of both those commodities. In Europe also, vegetable oils are offering keener competition with domestic butter and lard as well as with exports of American lard.

In drying oils, the world linseed crop of 1929 was unusually small. The current situation in linseed oil is one of reduced supplies, low stocks in consuming centers, and unusually high prices. The small linseed output has encouraged the use of other drying and semi-drying oils, but their volume is not great enough to compensate for the reductions in linseed.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

For the second successive season, the world supply situation in vegetable oils and raw materials has been favorable to consumers, especially those using the non-drying oils. The international trade in those commodities has been expanding, notably in copra and coconut oil, which has in turn stimulated the already increasing production of edible products which compete with such products as butter and lard. During 1929 there appeared a tendency among importing countries to import oils rather than oil-bearing material, since large Northern Hemisphere feed crops have made difficult the disposition of oil-seed cake. The downward turn in prices of vegetable oils, especially since the middle of 1929, has tended to depress further the lard and butter markets in most importing countries at a time when demand for those products was weakening. This tendency toward lower prices following heavy production was aggravated by a downward movement of the general commodity price level in practically all countries.

The United States imports of all vegetable oils and oilseeds in 1929 expressed in oil equivalents reached the record total of 1,054,000 short tons. The trade exhibited the tendency of recent years to increase imports in the form of oil rather than as raw material, the latter material falling to 45.9 per cent of the total against 55.6 per cent in 1923. Under the terms of the Tariff Act of 1930, recently become law, many of the oleaginous materials entering the United States from foreign countries will pay rates of duty higher than those embodied in the Tariff Act of 1922. All but a small proportion of the copra and coconut oil imports will continue to enter duty free, however, since nearly all of the imports come from the Philippine Islands. The new rates will be of greater significance in the drying oils situation, since practically all such materials entering the United States will be dutiable at advanced levels. See table, page 899 for rates under the old and new tariff schedules. Additional details covering the United States appear on pages 888 to 898.

Supplies of vegetable oils

The largest olive oil crop of the past five years raised the world's supply of edible oils and oils used principally for soapmaking for the 1929-30 season considerably above the usual level. In 1928-29 a small olive oil crop reduced the total supply below the volumes available in the 1927-28 season. Liberal supplies of cottonseed oil are available in the United States following the increased production of cottonseed in 1929. That crop was larger than in either of the two preceding years, but below the record 1926 crop. Russia is the only other major producing country to report a 1929 cottonseed production larger than in 1928. In the United States, the size of the domestic cotton crop is the governing factor in the competitive position of cottonseed oil with respect to animal products, notably lard. In copra and coconut oil, however, all important producing countries appear to have available unusually large quantities for export. Production in the Philippine Islands has been increasing steadily



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

for the past 20 years. Most of the output comes to the United States, where it forms the basis of the oleomargarine and soap industries. The Islands produce about one-third of the world's commercial copra crop. The United States has been importing large volumes from other sources, but most of the non-Philippine output goes to Europe.

Of the other vegetable oil materials important in international trade, peanuts appear to be in smaller supply than last year owing to smaller crops in India. That country sends most of its export surplus to Europe. In the United States the peanut oil requirements have been well satisfied by a large domestic crop. There has been some reduction in United States peanut imports, but such imports are used almost exclusively for confectionery and edible nuts. The large current olive oil crop has been accompanied by materially increased imports of that commodity into the United States. It appears, however, that that crop may be of greater significance indirectly in connection with its effect upon the European markets for other vegetable oils, butter and lard.

The world supply of material for producing drying oils is definitely under that of last year. Sharp cuts were registered in the 1929 crops of linseed in all important producing countries. The hempseed crops so far reported show a small increase over 1928 and the total supplies of soy beans show little change, but neither of those crops make much impression upon the general shortage of drying oils. There are some indications of increased acreages in the Northern Hemisphere for the 1930 crop. Somewhat larger quantities of Chinese wood oil came forward in 1929 than a year earlier.

Cottonseed

Preliminary figures on the world production of cottonseed indicate that the production for 1929-30 will be about equal to that of 1928-29. Production in the United States increased 153,000 short tons, and production in Asiatic Russia increased 130,606 short tons, but the output in the other countries reporting decreased 104,409 short tons. See table, page 879. In 1929 British India produced about 39 per cent as much cottonseed oil as the United States, and China about 12 per cent as much as the United States. Brazil is the largest producer of cottonseed in South America. Brazil, Peru and Argentina find a market in neighboring countries for their surplus. No figures are available for 1929. Egypt exports cottonseed but crushes for oil only enough for domestic use as there is no demand for the seedcake. Shipments of Bombay cottonseed to the United Kingdom have declined as Egyptian seed shipments increased.



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

Peanuts

India, which accounts for about 54 per cent of the world's commercial peanut supply, reports that the 1929 crop of 2,728,000 short tons is the smallest since 1926. Senegal also reports a smaller crop. The bulk of the exports from those countries goes to Europe. China also sends most of its export peanuts to Europe, but that country is the leading source of peanuts imported into the United States. Chinese peanuts imported into the United States are for edible purposes, while the Chinese peanuts going to Europe are used largely in the oil crushing industries. With plentiful supplies of olive oil available in Europe, it is reasonable to expect some reduction in the demand for peanut oil, particularly in the Mediterranean countries. Indications are, however, that European buyers are still actively interested in Chinese peanuts. The declining rate of silver exchange in China has been a factor supporting that interest. Germany produced 265,000 tons of peanut oil in 1929 against 244,000 tons in 1928. The 1929 production in France reached 253,000 tons against 233,000 tons a year earlier. See table, page 881.

Copra

Copra production increased in 1929, and total shipments set a new record at 918,340 tons compared with 905,398 tons in 1928. Crushers now prefer oilseeds containing a high percentage of oil, since there is little demand for oilseed cake. Imports of copra into the United Kingdom, Germany, France and the Netherlands in 1929 show an increase over 1928. In 1929 the United States imported 254,830 tons of copra; in 1928, 223,652 tons. In addition to the copra, the United States also imported 183,900 tons of coconut oil in 1929, against 129,750 tons in 1928. Of the shipments of coconut oil to the United States, 95 per cent comes from the Philippine Islands. The coconut oil reported from Ceylon goes to the United Kingdom, Italy, and India. See table, page 837.

Olive oil

The 1929 production of olive oil in the leading countries totaled 166,867,000 pounds higher than in 1927, the former record year. Spain led in production with the high figure of 1,357,000,000 pounds. Italy produced 619,804,000 pounds, or 45 per cent of Spain's production. Tunis and Portugal also produced large crops of 132,300,000 pounds and 129,000,000 pounds, respectively, increases of 33,400,000 pounds and 72,200,000 pounds. Greece, the only other large producing country, shows a decrease in production of 57,316,000 pounds, probably due to the weakening of olive trees after the exceptional harvest of 1928. The United States is a large importer of olive oil. See table, page 885.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

Soy beans

There appears to be an increasing demand for soy beans. Manchuria is the largest producer with a 1929 crop estimate of 4,432,660 short tons, 79 per cent of which was exported, about one-fourth as soy-bean oil and the remainder in soy beans. In the United States production of soy beans has increased; about 25 per cent of each year's crop is harvested for beans but only one-fifth of this amount is crushed for oil. No soy beans are imported for crushing, but soy-bean oil from Dairen, South Manchuria, is imported into the United States. In 1929 the United States took 26,717,531 pounds of soy-bean oil from China compared with 17,404,465 pounds in 1928. Soy-bean oil is produced mainly in Germany, Denmark, Japan, China and the United Kingdom. Imports into the United States are much larger than domestic production. See production table, page 885. A statement on the utilization of soy beans in various importing countries will appear in next week's issue.

Palm and palm kernel oil

Africa is the main source of supply for palm oil. The estimate for 1928 exports of palm oil are from 200,000 to 225,000 tons. Shipments from Sumatra were 32,470 tons compared with 28,775 tons in 1928, an increase of 3,695 tons. See table, page 887. Exports of palm kernels for 1928 were approximately 556,000 short tons, considering the exports of non-reporting countries equal to their exports in 1927. Export figures for the separate countries are not available for 1929, but palm kernel supplies appear to be below those of 1928. See table, page 886.

Sesame, rapeseed and sunflower seed

India and China are the largest producers of sesame. In Asia, Africa and tropical America sesame is used for food but in the European countries it is used for margarine and food-oil trade. The Netherlands, France and Germany produced a surplus of sesame oil, the Netherlands exporting 10,601 short tons, France 2,608 short tons, and Germany 1,725 short tons in 1929. Exports of sesame seed from China to the United States showed a large increase due to low Chinese prices. During the latter part of 1929, however, it was hard to find a market for sesame. Preliminary production figures for the 1929 crop of rapeseed indicate supplies about equal to those of 1928. India, the chief producing country, increased her acreage in 1929 and produced approximately 1,000,000 short tons of rapeseed as compared with 948,000 short tons in 1928, but less than the 1927 production of 1,124,000 short tons. See tables, pages 882 and 883. Production of sunflower seed in 1929 was slightly lower than that of 1928. Russia produced 2,200,000 short tons in 1929 compared

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

with 2,380,858 short tons in 1928. Bulgaria's production increased 26,218 short tons. See table, page 854.

Flaxseed and hempseed

The production of flaxseed in 1929 in the five principal producing countries was only 73 per cent of the production in the same 5 countries for 1928, and 71 per cent of the production in 1927. Canada and the United States produce 529,144 short tons in 1929, or 130,032 short tons less than in 1928. In 1929 the Argentine crop was reduced by 857,904 short tons, the Indian crop by 29,120 short tons, and the Russian crop by 62,440 short tons from the 1928 production. See table, page 879. Russia produced 639,343 short tons of hempseed in 1929, which was about 93 per cent of the world's production, and 13,343 short tons more than in 1928. Poland is second in importance to Russia in the production of hemp. See table, page 880.

Production of important oilseeds in terms of oil.

The table on the following page is a rough estimate of the production of important vegetable oil materials in terms of oil in the chief producing countries for which statistics are available. It is based directly upon the oilseed production tables which follow and they should be used with it to indicate the countries included. This should give a better indication of the potential oil supply than can be obtained by comparing the estimates of production of the various oilseeds since the oil content of various oilseeds varies greatly.

An effort has been made to include all important producing and exporting countries wherever statistics are available and although incomplete the figures should be a fair indication of the trend of the world's "potential" vegetable oil supply. No account is taken of stocks or carryover at the beginning or end of the year. The figures should not be confused with amounts of vegetable oil actually produced since the oilseeds and other oil products are not all crushed. To obtain the following estimates, production figures, or in the absence of production figures, exports of oilseeds in the more important countries as shown in the tables pages 879 to 887 have been multiplied by an oil equivalent which indicates the amount of oil obtainable in actual commercial crushings.

The "potential" supply of vegetable oils as indicated by the production of oilseeds reduced to terms of oil is undoubtedly much larger than the amount of oil actually produced since factors other than seed production enter into a consideration of the amount of oilseeds crushed for oil. Such factors are relative prices of different vegetable oils and animal fats, uses of oilseeds for purposes other than oil production, as in the case of peanuts for human and stock food, and supplies of vegetable oil seeds retained for seed, feed, etc.



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D.

VEGETABLE OIL: Production of more important materials in terms of oil in important producing countries, 1926-1929 a/

Variety	Oil equivalent	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Per cent	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Oils chiefly used as edible oils and for soap making-						
Cottonseed.....	15	3,539	3,511	3,511	3,622	3,577
Coconut.....	65	1,513	1,636	1,725	1,960	2,061
Peanut.....	28	2,596	2,506	3,060	3,208	<u>b/</u> 2,800
Olive.....	--	1,442	1,237	2,349	1,481	2,516
Soybean.....	15	1,143	1,346	1,361	1,355	1,350
Palm kernel ....	45	584	575	588	563	--
Palm, incl. some kernel oil.....	--	447	412	436	398	--
Sunflower <u>c/</u> ....	22	1,295	830	1,111	1,141	--
Rape.....	33	1,219	1,004	1,017	892	281
Sesame.....	45	522	538	656	590	540
Total comp. 1929	--	14,300	13,633	15,445	<u>d/</u> 13,384	13,725
Total rept. 1925-1928....	--	14,300	13,695	15,814	15,270	--
Drying oils-						
Flaxseed <u>e/</u> .....	33	2,653	2,643	2,713	2,644	1,932
Hempseed.....	30	408	390	408	398	405
Chinese exports of wood oil....	--	119	100	120	101	119
Total drying oils comp. 1929	--	3,061	3,038	3,121	3,042	2,337

a/ These figures, except as otherwise noted, are based upon the totals for individual seeds for countries reporting for the years 1925-1928 as given in the tables of oil bearing seeds which follow. Since an effort has been made to include the important producing countries the figures should be an indication of the relative potential supply of the individual oils. In each case, however, reference should be made to the tables of oil bearing seeds which follow as these will show just which countries are included for each oil and in case of preliminary estimates will indicate the basis of the estimate. b/ See note h/ on peanut table. c/ Russia and Bulgaria. d/ The decrease compared with 1927 is due largely to the small production of olive oil compared with the heavy production of that year. This does not have a great influence on the United States oil situation. Due to the increased supplies of cottonseed and copra the supply drawn on by the United States was probably larger than that of the previous year. e/ Five chief producing countries.



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

Cottonseed

Estimates of oil content range from 17 to 36 per cent

Country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	Average 1921-22 to 1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30 Prelim.
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States.....	5,809,000	5,114,000	7,921,588	5,757,217	6,435,000	6,588,000
British India ....	1,995,615	2,519,155	2,341,285	2,778,898	2,626,781	a/ 2,532,000
China b/.....c/	1,239,272	1,124,555	381,840	1,102,300	859,794	a/ 817,000
Egypt .....	672,478	671,276	779,824	818,066	802,527	a/ 788,000
Russia, Asiatic....	460,662	167,539	431,661	554,236	687,394	a/ 818,000
Brazil .....	d/ 199,973	270,685	231,465	241,414	a/ 264,334	
Mexico .....	e/ 112,232	102,579	200,374	99,812	149,595	a/ 126,000
Persia .....	d/ 61,713	f/ 33,520	47,117	41,887	a/ 67,573	
Turkey, Asiatic ..	h/ 56,865	a/ 51,152	54,013	93,696		
Peru .....	d/ 66,988	106,237	154,873	163,030	a/ 132,754	
Uganda .....	11,325	59,819	61,387	64,528	91,259	a/ 78,000
Chosen (Korea) ...	10,782	55,275	73,096	63,707	77,187	a/ 71,000
Argentina .....	e/ 1,637	34,813	53,648	56,647		
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	8,050	26,095	73,058	61,663	79,047	a/ 75,000
Total coun.reptd. 1909-10 to 1913- 14, 1921-22 to 1925-26 and 1926- 27 to 1929-30....	9,268,797	10,336,730	13,345,229	11,702,101	12,273,245	11,923,000

Official source and International Institute of Agriculture except as otherwise stated. a/ Computed from lint production, using the ratio of the previous year for each country. b/ Estimates made by the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners Association; production for 1926-27 has been calculated by deducting 25 per cent from production for 1925-26. c/ 1916-17 to 1918-19. d/ 1911-12 to 1915-14. e/ 1910-11 to 1913-14. f/ 1922-23 to 1925-26. a/ 1924-25 to 1925-26. h/ 1910-11.

Flaxseed

Estimates of oil content range from 30 to 40 per cent

Country	Average 1909-1913	Average 1921-1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Argentina .....	871,265	1,436,220	2,261,924	2,224,432	2,320,652	1,432,748
India .....	576,195	493,472	450,240	454,720	389,760	330,640
United States ....	547,193	500,836	541,380	723,716	557,984	471,464
Canada .....	337,132	180,234	167,860	136,780	101,192	57,680
Russia .....	551,552	420,700	590,436	570,920	636,636	574,196
Total 5 countries	2,863,337	3,061,492	4,011,840	4,110,568	4,006,224	2,926,728
Estimated world total .....	3,113,600	3,300,332	4,305,308	4,394,768	4,269,760	3,230,500

a/ Where changes in boundary have occurred averages are estimates for territory with-  
in present boundaries.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

Hempseed

Estimates of oil content range from 16 to 35 per cent

Country	Average a/ 1909-1913	Average 1921-1925	1926	1927	1928	1929 prelim.
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Russia.....	421,349	380,958	556,100	612,100	626,000	639,343
Austria.....	523	143	127	139	198	132
Belgium.....	-	b/ 74	10	14	20	25
Bulgaria.....	1,291	1,280	1,429	1,278	1,015	1,654
Chile.....	--	1,328	3,348	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia....	4,129	6,278	6,515	5,416	6,085	5,682
France.....	7,725	2,120	2,213	1,492	1,550	1,018
Hungary.....	6,575	5,561	5,743	4,630	3,379	--
Lithuania.....	1,476	c/ 3,036	2,205	--	--	--
Poland.....	19,445	17,771	20,944	21,870	19,731	27,261
Rumania.....	20,100	15,066	15,950	6,950	6,277	--
Spain.....	20,100	8,064	1,350	1,500	--	--
Yugoslavia.....	8,210	--	1,351	976	--	--
French Morocco....	--	--	110	40	--	--
China (exports)...	--	d/ 30,166	31,917	23,332	--	--
Total coun.re- porting 1909-19- 13, 1921-1925 and 1926-1929, incl.						
Belgium.....	490,823	471,895	649,612	679,737	664,255	675,115

a/ Where changes in territory have occurred as a result of the world war estimates have been adjusted to correspond with the area within the post war boundaries.

b/ Average 1922-1925. c/ Figure for 1925. d/ Average 1924 and 1925.

Mustard Seed

Estimates of oil content range from 21 to 33 per cent

Country	Average 1909-1913	Average 1921-1925	1926	1927	1928	1929 Prelim.
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Czechoslovakia....	--	582	678	677	394	--
Netherlands.....	3,396	2,722	10,571	5,239	2,527	2,900
Rumania.....	16 a/	76	136	27	160	
England and Wales.	-- b/	14,500	20,720	17,360	14,112	c/(12,000)
Countries report- ing 1921-1925 & 1926-1929.....		17,980	32,105	23,293	17,193	d/(15,454)

In most countries mustard seed is included in statistics of rape seed production. It is therefore impossible to give a separate total for mustard seed. India is known to be by far the largest producer. a/ Average excludes 1923. b/ Average of 1924 and 1925. c/ Production based on acreage sown - 86 per cent of 1928. d/ Preliminary production figure.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

Peanuts

Estimates of oil content of kernel range from 35 to 50 per cent; of the unshelled nut 28 per cent \*  
Peanuts in the shell \*

Country	Average 1909- 1913	Average 1921- 1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
India .....	669,100	1,515,600	2,292,000	3,044,000	3,388,000	2,728,193
China exports a/ ....		441,729	419,879	420,000	480,000	b/ 420,000
Argentina .....		51,736	64,582	71,346	52,551	
Chosen .....			779	816	1,744	
Dutch E. Indies c/...		260,393	243,300	255,554	275,978	262,886
Egypt .....		12,718	11,927	14,912	14,667	
Anglo Egyptian Sudan.			14,701	11,879	18,778	
Formosa .....	12,634	26,006	32,164	d/(32,000)	33,460	
Gambia exports .....			68,400	77,550	84,626	
Japan .....	18,518	18,022	14,056	d/(14,000)	11,953	
Kwantung .....	e/ 172	21,879	48,397	57,339	67,671	
Mexico .....		i/ 5,286	9,439	10,091	8,432	
Mozambique exports ..			35,604	d/(25,000)	38,180	
Nigeria, exports ....	5,732	73,054	142,013	101,665	115,539	
Paraguay .....		j/ 11,106	10,494	8,900		
Southern Rhodesia ...		1,393	2,571	1,998	3,487	
Senegal .....		423,280	500,150	514,780	540,127	496,035
						to 551,150
Spain .....	f/ 19,625	22,889	22,959	26,947	30,752	26,207
Union of South Africa.		6,503	7,852	9,205	10,465	6,692
United States .....	g/ 213,574	355,372	315,912	432,274	427,548	465,350
Tanganyika exports ..			26,700	23,800	17,802	
French India .....			13,944	13,944	13,866	
French Equatorial Africa .....			92,844	95,175		
Upper Volta .....			28,000	101,000	50,430	
Niger, Territory ....			5,200	17,200	16,523	
French Sudan .....			d/(35,000)	61,700		
Portuguese Guinea ...			16,484	d/(20,000)	26,620	
Total countries reporting 1926- 1928 .....			4,475,521	5,464,076	5,729,199	h/(5,000,000)

\*The ratio of shelled to unshelled nuts is approximately 1 to 1.5.

a/ Rough estimate of exports in the following year of shelled and unshelled nuts and peanut oil reduced to unshelled basis taking 100 lbs. unshelled = 60 lb. kernels and 100 lb. kernels = 35 lbs. oil. b/ Rough estimate based on relation of production to that of last year for which export figures are available. c/ Native crop. d/ Rough estimate inserted so that country may be included in the total. e/ Three year average 1911-1913. f/ One year only, 1913. g/ One year only, 1909. h/ Since figures are available for the chief countries a rough estimated total is indicated assuming crops in the countries not reported to be equal to those of the previous year. i/ Average 1922-1925. j/ Average 1922-1924.



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

Sesame

Estimates of oil content range from 35 to 55 per cent

Country	Average 1909- 1913	Average 1921- 1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
India .....	525,800	532,200	464,000	606,000	537,922	514,774
China (exports) .....	146,488	76,008	61,166	38,130	64,258	e/(54,518)
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..			24,372	22,346	23,513	
Bulgaria .....	a/ 818	1,337	834	1,097	1,477	3,037
Chosen .....		4,588	4,692	5,405	4,704	
Cyprus .....	389		407		100	
Egypt .....		h/ 5,244	3,831	4,778	5,265	
Formosa .....	3,763	1,566	1,142	1,335	1,299	
French Equatorial Africa .....	97		1,000	1,070		
French Guinea .....	542		4,850	4,960		
Greece .....	b/ 3,882	3,379	2,822	3,815	4,162	
Indo-China (Annam).....			1,100	540	441	
Japan .....		h/ 4,084	4,210	4,333		
Kenya (exports) .....	c/ 2,213		4,038	3,829	932	
Mexico .....		8,128	12,312	13,361	16,505	
Nigeria (exports).....	637		4,614	3,606	5,839	
Palestine .....			2,003	6,428		
Siam .....		1,184	1,644	1,247		
Sierra Leone (exports)	83		21	158	130	
Somaliland (Italian)...			2,070	2,380	2,138	
Tanganyika (exports)...	1,596	4,065	3,991	4,181	3,601	
Uganda (exports) .....	980		217	804	129	
Upper Volta .....			165	744		
Dutch East Indies, (exports) .....	d/ 1,813	i/ 4,409	3,855	8,119	5,251	
Total countries re- porting 1926-1928			609,356	738,666	677,666	f/(676,000)

a/ Estimate has been adjusted to correspond with the area within post-war boundaries.  
b/ Year 1914. c/ Average 1909-1912. d/ Average 1912 and 1913. e/ Rough estimate -  
average of last three years production. f/ Since figure is available for India, the  
chief country of production, a rough estimated total is indicated assuming crops in  
the countries not reported to be equal to those of the previous year. g/ Average  
1923-1925. h/ Average 1922-1925. i/ Exports in 1924.



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

Rapeseed

Estimates of oil content range from 33 to 43 per cent

Country	Average 1909-1913 <u>a/</u>	Average 1921-1925	1926	1927	1928	1929 Prelim.
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
India <u>b/</u> .....	1,360,700	1,255,200	1,019,000	1,124,000	948,000	1,016,960
Austria.....	5,936	1,248	1,715	2,362	3,274	2,866
Belgium.....	1,521	943	558	462	360	285
Bulgaria.....	8,154	725	8,640	3,638	43,013	556
Czechoslovakia....	10,364	4,930	3,539	3,374	3,356	2,750
Formosa.....	345	128	77			
France <u>c/</u> .....	51,125	32,797	26,153	29,817	30,160	
Hungary.....	12,690	13,031	15,361	8,697	11,393	3,300
Japan.....	130,016	83,726	74,278	76,405	<u>d/</u> (75,000)	<u>d/</u> (75,000)
Poland.....	31,116	23,182	27,348	29,905	21,914	26,100
Rumania.....	60,663	24,196	18,831	15,831	29,359	<u>d/</u> (30,000)
Yugoslavia.....	7,000	2,582	2,302	2,444	<u>d/</u> (2,000)	
China (exports)...	-- <u>e/</u>	39,460	116,962	32,622		
Netherlands.....	3,761	3,937	6,744	8,047	6,600	1,300
Total countries reporting 1909- 1913, 1921-1925 and 1926 - 1929	1,683,391	1,486,091	1,320,568	1,337,591	1,174,429	1,159,117

a/ Where changes in territory have occurred as a result of the World War estimates have been adjusted to correspond with the area within the post war boundaries. b/ Includes mustard seed but consists chiefly of rapeseed. c/ Colza and Navette. d/ Rough estimate inserted so that country may be included in the total. e/ Average 1923-1925.

Chinese Wood Oil

Total exports from China and imports into the United States, 1922 to 1929

Year	Exports from China Pounds	Imports into the United States Pounds
1922	99,408,669	79,029,293
1923	111,524,333	87,291,675
1924	119,471,733	81,527,854
1925	119,209,733	101,553,519
1926	99,757,866	83,003,774
1927	120,172,533	89,650,411
1928	101,336,126	109,221,771
1929	119,083,301	119,677,718

Reports of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and Summary of Trade and Navigation of the United States.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

Poppy Seed\*

Estimates of oil content range from 41 to 50 per cent

Country	Average 1909-1913 <u>a/</u>	Average 1921-1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Austria.....	1,123	1,358	1,613	2,134	--	
Bulgaria .....	90	132	175	264	321	77
Czechoslovakia....	6,496	7,157	8,384	9,686	9,335	8,837
France .....	4,607	632	381	449	328	
Hungary.....	--	4,658	5,512	7,369	3,525	
Netherlands.....	<u>b/</u> (800)	3,002	6,134	4,638	2,864	1,905
Rumania.....	29	242	1,865	2,511	948	
Yugoslavia.....	790	1,479	1,423	1,054	3,482	
Poland.....	356 <u>c/</u>	2,063	2,514	2,462	2,627	
Total countries reporting 1921- 1925 and 1926- 1928.....		20,723	28,001	30,567	23,430	

\* No estimates are available for India and Russia, large producing countries, and such minor countries as Macedonia, Turkey, Persia and China. a/ Where changes in territory have occurred as a result of the World War estimates have been adjusted to correspond with the area within the post-war boundaries. b/ Average 1912-1913 estimate calculated on basis of area sown in 1912 and 1913 and average production per acre 1917-1925. c/ Average 1923-1925.

Sunflower Seed

Estimates of oil content range from 21 to 50 per cent

Country	Average 1909-1913 <u>a/</u>	Average 1921-1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Russia(European). <u>b/</u>	395,960	<u>d/</u> 1,907,406				
Russia(Asiatic). <u>c/</u>	7,094		1,702,635	2,348,869	2,380,858	2,200,000
Bulgaria.....	--	9,218	12,767	37,663	46,605	72,823
Hungary.....	--	17,919	24,176	20,198	22,474	
Rumania..... <u>c/</u>	3,822	49,370	146,671	118,497	143,445	
Total countries reporting 1921- 1925 and 1926- 1929.....		1,983,913	1,886,249	2,525,227	2,593,382	<u>e/</u> 2,439,000

a/ Where changes in territory have occurred as a result of the World War, estimates have been adjusted to correspond with the area within post war boundaries. b/ Three year average, 1911-1913. c/ Two year average, 1912-1913. d/ Average 1922-1925. e/ Rough estimate, assuming crops in countries not reported to be equal to those of the previous year.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN OLIVES AND OILSEEDS, CONT'DOlive Oil

Country	Average 1909-1913	Average 1921-1925	1926	1927	1928	1929 prelim.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Spain .....	484,345	673,192	507,304	1,467,467	421,958	1,367,000
Italy .....	390,000	405,500	373,700	317,900	476,200	619,804
Greece .....	--	153,177	135,487	159,619	220,617	163,301
Portugal .....	a/ 50,138	76,477	34,722	199,307	56,800	129,000
Algeria .....	66,972	53,510	31,740	53,146	49,436	50,900
Tunis .....	b/ 67,104	57,340	88,220	35,300	99,200	132,300
France .....	--	21,139	17,637	12,604	17,600	(15,400)
French Morocco ....	--	16,702	4,400	26,500	16,500	
Palestine .....	---	6,379	10,251	8,097	1,001	
Syria & Lebanon c/.			24,360	26,584	22,676	23,100
Turkey .....		d/ 26,800	37,500	12,100	74,400	15,400
Cyprus .....		1,903	1,558	5,222	533	
Tripolitania .....		e/ 8,900	8,800	11,000	11,000	
Yugoslavia .....		7,032	9,703	7,334	11,851	
United States f/...	g/ 966	854	1,383	858	1,453	
Total coun.re- porting 1921-25 and 1926-29 .....		1,511,905	1,286,715	2,349,388	1,481,243	2,516,205

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture except as otherwise noted. a/ Year 1911. b/ Average 1911-1913. c/ Including Alaouite. d/ Average 1923-1925. e/ Average of 1924 and 1925. f/ Factory production as reported by the Bureau of the Census. g/ 1912 only.

Soybeans

Estimates of oil content range from 10 to 21 per cent

Country	Average 1909-1913	Average 1921-1925	1926	1927	1928	1929 prelim.
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Manchuria expts.a/	--	2,369,193	3,063,971	2,952,187	b/ 3,500,000	3,500,000
Chosen .....	c/ 499,119	678,971	668,266	729,006	621,039	626,231
Dutch E. Indies d/	--	119,104	110,120	128,940	129,073	
Japan .....	533,233	558,515	460,496	501,126	--	
United States .....	--	150,342	182,820	225,770	264,570	342,960
Total coun.re- porting 1921-25 and 1926-29 .....		3,876,125	4,435,673	4,535,022	4,514,718	4,469,191

a/ An estimate of exports of beans and bean oil in terms of beans, using the ratio 1 pound bean oil = 6-2/3 pound beans. Figures are trade figures for exports during the trade year following the crop of the year indicated. Manchuria provides about 97 per cent of the bean exports of China. b/ Rough estimate, 20 per cent increase over 1927, the crop is reported to be from 17 to 24 per cent larger than last year. c/ Four-year average, 1910-1913. d/ Native crop.



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

Palm kernel exports\*

Estimates of oil content range from 35 to 50 per cent

Country	Average 1909-1913	Average 1923-1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
French Equatorial Africa-						
Gabon .....	525	1,936	1,598	1,127	2,695	1,335
Middle Congo ...	1	5,317	6,073	6,803	6,244	6,136
Ubangi Chari ...	--	1,199	2,093	2,370	1,524	--
French W. Africa-						
Ivory Coast .....	6,529	13,812	16,074	17,113	11,990	13,536
Dahomey .....	37,703	45,562	49,855	46,373	53,185	34,839
French Guinea ...	5,176	11,019	11,665	10,669	13,723	13,816
Senegal .....	1,680	3,192	3,215	3,262	3,234	3,414
Angola .....	2,939	6,358	8,182	7,239	7,605	8,168
British Cameroon ..	--	12	410	883	1,304	--
French Cameroon ...	17,101	30,629	40,149	39,108	37,142	--
Belgian Congo ..... b/	7,166	56,264	81,677	77,628	82,700	79,966
Gold Coast .....	14,203	5,796	7,357	8,578	8,330	--
Gambia .....	513	599	775	757	805	--
Portuguese Guinea..	6,343	11,075	9,543	12,662	11,010	10,671
Liberia .....	--	8,559	10,047	a/(10,000)	10,047	--
Nigeria .....	194,336	266,568	305,673	278,989	288,068	276,232
St. Thomas & Prince	--	3,091	3,630	3,056	--	--
Sierre Leone .....	51,244	67,575	70,818	72,799	73,288	75,157
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan b/	1,907	1,383	--	1,677	1,143	1,083
Tanganyika .....	--	19	48	59	390	90
Togo, British .....	--	531	469	443	--	--
Togo, French .....	10,647	12,596	9,718	10,970	10,300	--
Brazil .....	428	29,540	12,026	25,008	28,635	21,237
Egypt .....	--	3	--	--	--	--
Spanish Guinea &						
Fernando Po ..... c/	23	--	--	--	--	--
Dutch East Indies						
Production ..... d/		1,025	1,924	1,794	966	6,357
Total coun. report-						
ing 1923-24 and						
1925 to 1928 e/		583,660	653,069	639,367	653,328	556,037

\*Figures for the Dutch East Indies are actual production figures. For other countries export figures have been used since production figures are not available.  
a/ Rough estimate inserted so that country may be included in the total. b/ Average 1910-1913. c/ Average 1911-1913. d/ Not produced on a commercial scale.  
e/ Includes Dutch East Indies production for export.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONTINUED

## Palm and Palm Kernel Oil Exports\*

Country	Average 1909-1913	Average 1923-1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
French Equatorial Africa-						
Gabon .....	96	149	22	4	--	
Middle Congo ....	12	385	462	670	723	770
Ubangi Chari ....	0	44	102	126	20	--
French W. Africa-						
Ivory Coast .....	6,738	8,750	9,105	7,457	7,407	7,469
Dahomey .....	14,232	17,029	18,609	19,741	20,091	10,757
French Guinea ....	92	916	963	809	1,005	992
Senegal .....	1	2	10	--	--	--
Angola .....	--	2,632	5,104	4,016	3,737	4,078
Cameroon (British) ..	--	5	216	508	711	--
Cameroon (French) ...	3,977	4,062	6,917	6,406	4,979	--
Belgian Congo ..... a/	2,314	14,619	20,608	20,332	23,000	--
Gold Coast .....	7,304	845	1,594	2,015	1,254	--
Nigeria .....	90,278	126,851	143,424	126,857	126,827	142,362
Sierre Leone .....	3,274	3,615	3,346	3,209	4,042	2,829
Tanganyika .....	--	2	--	8	5	38
Togo (British) ....	--	2,862	281	174	--	--
Togo (French) .....	5,203	3,452	2,938	2,934	2,293	--
St. Thomas & Prince	--	240	343	336	b/ (350)	--
Dutch E. Indies						
Production c/....	--	4,849	9,627	10,479	21,487	29,795
Total coun. re- porting 1923-1924 & 1925 to 1928 d/		191,359	224,731	206,081	217,931	199,090

\*These figures include mostly palm oil since large quantities of the kernels are exported for crushing in the country of destination. Figures for the Dutch East Indies are actual production figures. For other countries export figures have been used since production figures are not available.

a/ Average 1910-1913. b/ Rough estimate inserted so that country may be included in total. c/ Not produced on a commercial scale. d/ Includes Dutch East Indies production for export.

## Copra (exports) a/

Estimates for oil content range from 60 to 75 per cent

Year	Philippine Islands	Dutch East Indies	British Malaya	Ceylon	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average, 1909-1913 ....	134,443	261,769	Not available	107,037	
Average, 1921-1925 ....	359,998	387,013	185,558	183,583	1,116,152
1926 .....	406,525	441,335	222,351	227,012	1,297,223
1927 .....	482,009	448,750	177,955	217,792	1,326,506
1928 .....	522,067	541,785	221,755	222,300	1,507,907
1929 (preliminary) ....	558,500	b/550,000	b/(250,000)	226,767	1,585,267

a/ Official export figures (except as otherwise noted) of copra, desiccated coconut and coconut oil reduced to a common basis. A 65 per cent oil content of copra has been used in converting coconut oil to terms of copra.

b/ Estimate - Exports higher than in 1928.



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D.

United States

The outstanding feature of the vegetable oil situation in the United States is the constantly increasing utilization of coconut oil from the production of both edible and inedible products. From the point of view of American agriculture, the expanding utilization of coconut oil in oleomargarine and allied products is of considerable competitive significance. So far this year, butter prices have been relatively lower than prices of crude coconut oil as against the early months of 1929. Stocks of coconut oil, however, are considerably heavier than in any of the past 4 years, and the downward tendency in prices has tended to contribute additional weakness to the butter market.

The larger imports of coconut oil into the United States for 1929, all of which came from the Philippine Islands, totaled 41.5 per cent more than in 1928. In copra imports, however, it should be noted that, while total imports rose 13.7 per cent, imports from the Philippines declined 16.6 per cent. Heavy increases are registered in imports from practically all other sources. The increased imports of palm oil represented a total gain over 1928 of 55 per cent, with an increase of 29.9 per cent in the imports of the less important palm kernel oil. The increase of 46 per cent in imports of soy-bean oil brought that trade back to the 1925 level, but it was still considerably smaller than in 1926. Details on the United States foreign trade in oils and oilseeds will appear in next week's issue.

Price reductions in the United States placed the price of prime lard at New York for April 1930 at an average 12.3 per cent below that of a year earlier, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil at the same market, however, fell 14.7 per cent in price during the same year. The average price of extra creamery butter at Philadelphia was placed 14 per cent below a year ago during April. Crude coconut oil at New York declined only 10.1 per cent but crude peanut oil, basis F.O.B. mills, was down 22.7 per cent. Extra oleo oil at Chicago showed a 2.5 per cent gain over last year. The April 1930 average price of crude soy-bean oil in barrels at New York was 14.2 per cent below the April 1929 average, with olive oil displaying a decline of 11 per cent. Linseed oil in that market, however, made an April 1930 price level 41.5 per cent higher than in April 1929. See table, page 897.

Figures on the utilization of vegetable and animal oils in the manufacture of oleomargarine bring out the growing importance of coconut oil in that industry. The steady increase in the volume of United States oleomargarine manufacture brought the total weight of materials so employed in 1929 up to a point 54.5 per cent higher than in 1925. In the latter year, coconut oil accounted for only 16.5 per cent of all materials entering the manufacture of oleomargarine. By 1929, however, coconut oil represented 24 per cent of the total. The use of milk also shows a larger percentage



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

increase than do most of the other leading ingredients. The quantity of oleo oil used annually, for example, shows very little change. In fact, several of the other animal ingredients display a decline. Most of the other vegetable products, however, have been used in quantities proportionate to the total volume of oleomargarine produced. See table, page 896.

The more general utilization of vegetable oils is brought out in the factory consumption records collected by the Census Bureau. Preliminary figures for 1929 show that the quantity of crude and refined cottonseed oil so utilized in 1929 was 7.2 per cent larger than in 1928 and second only to the heavy consumption of 1927 following the unusually large 1926 cotton crop. The various industries using coconut oil, in both edible and inedible forms, have absorbed steadily increasing quantities. The total volume of crude and refined oil consumed by factories in 1929 was 13.7 per cent greater than in 1928 and 63.9 per cent ahead of the 1925 figures. Other vegetable oils to show important increases in factory consumption from 1925 to 1929 are corn, soy-bean and palm oil. See table, page 894.

Interrelations of the prices of lard and lard substitutes.

The prices of all vegetable oils which are used in the production of lard substitutes have been lower this far in 1930 than in the corresponding period of 1929. Cottonseed oil, which constitutes about 85 per cent of the oils and fats used in lard substitute production, averaged lower during the first four months of 1930 than during any corresponding period since 1921. The first price advance since January 1929 occurred in April. The wholesale price of prime summer yellow at New York averaged 8.7 cents in April as compared with 8.4 for January, February and March, and 12.4, 9.1, 9.9, and 10.2 in April 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929, respectively. The low price is the result of an increased production accompanied by a weak demand. Preliminary figures show that factory production of refined cottonseed oil increased from 1,330,764,000 pounds in 1928 to 1,450,096,000 pounds in 1929. Most other edible oils were also produced in larger quantities.

Since cottonseed oil is a dominating influence in the production and price of lard substitutes, the production of the latter increased from 1,143,349,000 pounds in 1928 to 1,219,311,000 pounds (preliminary) in 1929, and the average wholesale price per 100 pounds at Chicago was \$11.05 in April 1930, the lowest for the month since 1921. This had a depressing influence on the price of lard, as would be expected in view of the significant relationship which exists between the prices of the two commodities. The general tendency is for their prices to move together but the fluctuating price spread between the two is largely explained by changes in the production of raw materials. The spread between lard prices and lard substitute prices usually increases in the last half of the year, as was true in 1928 and 1929, <sup>largely</sup> due to the fact that as a rule lard prices are seasonally highest in the fall months. During the early part of 1928, substitutes prices were higher than those of lard for the first time since

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

1924, which was the result of an increase in lard production, a weak foreign demand and an unfavorable industrial situation at home. With cottonseed oil prices remaining steady that year, lard substitute prices failed to make as much of an autumn advance as lard prices. The steady decline of cottonseed oil since January 1929 has been reflected in declining prices for lard and lard substitutes and a greater spread between them. During the first four months of 1930 refined lard prices showed a premium of about 7.5 per cent over those of lard substitutes as compared with only a 1.5 per cent premium during the corresponding period in 1929. The April average price of prime lard at New York of 10.7 cents per pound was much lower relative to prices of other pork products than the 12.2 cent average for April 1929.

VEGETABLE OILS: Raw materials used in production in the United States, annual 1919-1929 and three-month periods 1927-1929

Year	Cottonseed	Copra	Peanut (kernels)	Olives	Soy beans	Flaxseed
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
1919 .....	4,713,471	168,612	143,916	1,712	-	691,737
1920 .....	3,695,187	101,104	19,422	2,131	-	717,528
1921 .....	4,030,149	86,100	41,569	3,291	-	728,729
1922 .....	3,042,933	143,522	29,330	2,010	2,978	678,559
1923 .....	3,201,723	184,981	8,207	2,198	4,525	956,858
1924 .....	3,858,792	148,265	9,914	5,784	3,724	1,066,481
1925 .....	5,079,756	160,706	22,600	1,929	10,169	1,155,384
1926 .....	5,946,127	201,718	14,504	4,660	10,343	1,092,076
1927 .....	5,902,232	216,806	15,413	2,871	11,864	1,168,914
1st quarter ..	2,151,579	55,890	3,714	1,248	3,402	308,942
2nd quarter ..	673,481	54,839	2,107	-	3,016	250,970
3d quarter ..	812,792	50,945	2,322	-	1,052	253,431
4th quarter ..	2,264,380	55,132	7,270	1,623	4,394	355,571
1928 .....	4,613,650	246,910	17,915	6,285	18,102	1,128,027
1st quarter ..	1,341,933	62,844	8,056	4,527	5,139	332,777
2d quarter ..	269,293	50,350	2,726	62	4,396	269,022
3d quarter ..	528,708	64,582	2,220	-	2,827	212,882
4th quarter ..	2,473,666	69,124	4,913	1,696	5,740	313,346
1929 a/.....	2,702,135	277,714	23,926	3,491	40,537	1,138,250
1st quarter ..	1,626,941	71,097	6,532	1,904	10,595	300,249
2d quarter ..	411,941	73,519	3,464	12	4,833	274,838
3d quarter ..	662,153	65,859	3,397	-	5,280	284,638
4th quarter ..	1,150	67,239	10,533	1,575	19,829	278,525

Compiled from Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils, Bureau of the Census.

a/ Preliminary.



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

VEGETABLE OILS: Estimated total disappearance in the United States, 1925 - 1929 a/

Vegetable oil	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929 Preliminary
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
<u>COTTONSEED</u>					
Total disappearance ...	1,501,753	1,506,944	1,553,467	1,507,007	1,585,574
Net factory consumption	1,277,101	1,319,998	1,329,917	1,294,135	1,353,347
Other consumption .....	224,657	186,946	223,550	222,872	232,227
<u>PEANUT</u>					
Total disappearance ...	17,895	18,900	11,792	17,068	17,385
Net factory consumption	10,823	10,637	9,010	11,724	11,658
Other consumption .....	7,072	8,263	2,782	5,344	5,727
<u>SOYBEAN</u>					
Total disappearance ...	20,124	25,980	12,805	10,056	12,875
Net factory consumption	17,181	20,145	9,068	11,794	17,747
Other consumption .....	2,943	5,835	3,717	b/(-) 1,738	b/(-) 4,872
<u>OLIVE, EDIBLE</u>					
Total disappearance ...	87,723	83,157	74,597	85,127	95,446
Net factory consumption	1,814	1,057	1,387	643	1,064
Other consumption .....	85,909	82,100	73,210	84,484	94,382
<u>COCONUT</u>					
Total disappearance ...	427,998	444,634	534,034	568,469	657,171
Net factory consumption	394,666	407,014	519,300	554,020	645,910
Other consumption .....	33,332	37,620	14,734	14,389	11,261
<u>CORN</u>					
Total disappearance....	98,641	115,410	111,611	120,586	137,165
Net factory consumption	27,759	43,392	36,920	37,598	49,597
Other consumption .....	70,882	72,018	74,691	82,988	87,568

a/ In terms of crude oil, except olive, which is expressed as edible. Stocks, exports, and imports of refined oil, except olive, converted to a crude basis, using the factor .93 for cottonseed and corn oils, and .94 for peanut, soybean, and coconut oils. In calculating net factory consumption, the factory production and consumption of refined oil was also converted to a crude basis.

b/ Net factory consumption for the year is greater than estimated total consumption.

(See next page for note on method)



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

Note on method for the preceding table

This table gives estimates for the more important edible oils on consumption in the United States for all purposes, the net factory consumption and other consumption. In estimating the consumption for all purposes, the supply of each oil was calculated by adding together the stocks of oil in factories and warehouses at the beginning of the year, the total factory production of crude oil, and the imports less reexports of oil. From this total supply figure was subtracted the domestic exports and the stocks of oil at the end of the year. The resulting figure represents the quantity of oil going directly into trade channels or used for the manufacture of other products, and should not be confused with factory consumption.

Stocks, exports, and imports, of each oil, except olive, were reported for both crude and refined oil. To make all figures comparable the two were expressed in terms of crude oil by converting the refined to a crude basis, dividing the refined oil by the conversion factor given in the footnote. Cottonseed oil, for example, has an average refining loss of about 7 per cent. The conversion factor is, therefore, .93.

The stocks of oil used in these calculations include those in factories and warehouses, but not those in the hands of the smaller dealers. If the latter are subject to much variation from year to year, some error may be expected in using these figures as a measure of final consumption.

The net factory consumption of soy-bean oil in 1928 and in 1929 is larger than the estimated consumption for all purposes. This is probably due to inaccuracy in the statistics of distribution resulting from the fact that this oil is for the most part imported.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS: Factory production in the United States, fiscal year 1912-13, calendar years 1925-1929

Fat or oil	Year ended June 30, 1913. <u>a/</u>	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929 Prelimina
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Cottonseed, crude	1,455,501	1,510,802	1,764,318	1,806,757	1,460,469	1,581,631
Cottonseed, refined	-	1,345,461	1,471,369	1,592,889	1,330,764	1,450,091
Peanut, crude and virgin .....	454	15,156	10,644	10,590	12,439	15,821
Peanut, refined....	-	8,332	8,372	8,512	9,546	10,681
Coconut or copra, crude.....	31,729	207,604	260,712	281,654	311,181	352,651
Coconut or copra, refined.....	-	197,118	231,236	243,094	295,909	322,541
Corn, crude.....	73,832	104,153	120,041	117,441	124,327	133,681
Corn, refined.....	-	79,624	93,704	92,871	104,437	121,451
Soybean, crude.....	-	2,520	2,646	3,088	4,716	11,041
Soybean, refined....	-	-	7,253	5,681	7,441	7,831
Olive, edible.....	966	532	1,383	858	1,438	1,001
Palm kernel, crude	3,200	-	-	-	-	-
Palm kernel, refined	-	1,032	6,556	5,356	16,607	15,561
Rapeseed.....	90	-	173	-	-	-
Lard, neutral.....	-	46,629	46,423	48,116	52,991	43,531
Lard, other edible	-	1,506,892	1,578,925	1,608,195	1,799,976	1,814,101
Tallow, edible....	-	50,215	58,224	48,892	41,047	43,811
Lard compounds and other lard substitutes.....	-	1,152,620	1,140,708	1,172,995	1,143,349	1,219,311
Oleo oil .....	-	141,366	161,427	127,594	124,105	122,931
Animal stearin, edible.....	-	73,955	79,490	57,325	61,262	59,721
Tallow oil.....	-	11,859	12,754	12,466	11,231	10,681
Lard oil.....	-	35,450	28,615	26,688	22,161	29,851
Oleomargarine <u>b/</u> ...	145,228	248,047	257,157	294,699	333,122	-

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except 1913.

a/ Bureau of Chemistry.

b/ Annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, year beginning July 1.

The above figures of production include all production other than that of lard, tallow, and grease in the households, on the farms, and by the small local butchers and meat markets.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS: Factory consumption in the  
United States, 1925-1929

Fat or oil	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929 Preliminary
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Cottonseed, crude .....	1,475,322	1,695,156	1,748,831	1,444,197	1,577,875
Cottonseed, refined .....	1,161,115	1,122,473	1,203,298	1,181,907	1,241,285
Peanut, crude and virgin .....	10,423	10,578	10,278	12,360	13,789
Peanut, refined .....	8,801	8,427	7,320	8,949	8,676
Coconut or copra, crude .....	385,455	432,486	524,894	584,717	651,982
Coconut or copra, refined .....	205,777	207,292	237,835	267,111	316,833
Corn, crude .....	102,190	120,350	118,984	130,533	151,752
Corn, refined .....	10,403	22,133	16,551	18,057	26,447
Soybean, crude .....	11,329	17,016	11,366	15,457	20,829
Soybean, refined .....	5,501	10,195	3,540	3,997	4,934
Olive, edible .....	2,346	2,439	2,245	2,081	2,067
Palm kernel, crude .....	50,991	76,207	22,146	45,389	58,309
Palm kernel, refined .....	4,417	6,922	2,931	16,753	13,841
Rapeseed .....	11,479	15,861	15,723	15,169	13,549
Palm .....	109,825	121,946	107,669	178,937	198,049
Lard, neutral .....	26,096	23,634	24,718	25,659	28,475
Lard, other edible .....	14,549	12,940	13,289	18,094	17,389
Tallow, edible .....	38,851	44,372	38,191	30,091	28,517
Lard, compound and other lard substitutes .....	1,122	596	1,372	894	423
Oleo oil .....	48,196	49,841	48,146	46,465	56,124
Animal stearin, edible .....	60,493	57,164	51,026	51,258	52,103
Tallow oil .....	8,130	9,208	12,466	8,187	9,754
Lard oil .....	21,479	19,553	26,688	17,549	17,575

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

The above figures of consumption cover consumption other than that used for ordinary purposes, by households, retailers and bakeries, or by local painters, contractors, etc., or for lubrication purposes of any kind.



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS: Stocks in the United States,  
December 31, 1925-1929 a/

Fat or oil	December 31				
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929 Preliminary
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Cottonseed, crude .....	118,719	158,348	158,854	133,724	116,150
Cottonseed, refined .....	168,898	332,415	503,140	434,388	422,335
Peanut, crude and virgin .....	1,545	1,816	1,598	1,539	2,269
Peanut, refined .....	993	465	1,372	1,500	2,286
Coconut or copra, crude .....	46,338	84,357	98,358	101,611	174,709
Coconut or copra, refined .....	11,469	14,821	15,491	14,469	17,712
Corn, crude .....	7,951	8,109	14,060	16,612	11,557
Corn, refined .....	7,837	10,766	10,365	11,157	12,325
Soybean, crude .....	1,728	5,833	4,704	4,574	12,574
Soybean, refined .....	686	1,777	1,492	1,409	2,871
Olive, edible .....	7,022	3,648	4,806	3,916	6,114
Palm kernel, crude .....	9,014	383	12,177	16,583	15,572
Palm kernel, refined .....	303	45	2,130	622	1,196
Rapeseed .....	3,083	5,113	5,719	3,842	5,783
Palm .....	25,839	17,999	41,326	21,740	52,579
Lard, neutral .....	2,590	2,545	3,162	4,779	4,174
Lard, other edible .....	42,975	49,007	49,909	73,805	69,902
Tallow, edible .....	3,855	4,467	3,970	3,592	3,161
Lard compound and other lard substitutes .....	22,857	22,926	26,770	29,929	31,670
Oleo oil .....	10,348	15,702	6,629	13,015	8,108
Animal stearin, edible .....	5,762	5,887	5,891	5,106	4,955
Tallow oil .....	1,889	2,567	1,867	1,964	1,865
Lard oil .....	4,837	5,602	5,070	3,513	5,091

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

a/ Stocks in factories and warehouses.

The above figures of stocks include all stocks other than those in the hands of households, local tradesmen, retailers, wholesalers, or jobbers, except such as may be held in public warehouses. Stocks in hands of importers and exporters are included.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

OLEOMARGARINE: Materials used in its manufacture in the United States  
for the years ended June 30, 1925-1929

Materials	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Oleo oil .....	44,102,320	47,418,248	48,740,991	45,477,089	47,184,875
Coconut oil .....	79,449,432	98,307,340	107,653,883	140,999,821	171,411,508
Cottonseed oil .....	20,965,709	25,608,341	23,372,354	24,801,238	28,173,202
Peanut oil .....	4,391,937	5,257,202	4,872,449	5,458,833	6,616,645
Oleo stearin .....	5,249,676	5,313,502	5,144,542	5,531,693	5,833,765
Neutral lard .....	25,673,625	25,172,425	24,871,645	25,036,262	24,189,408
Oleo stock .....	3,182,657	3,082,251	2,551,626	1,737,745	1,294,374
Butter .....	1,509,063	2,330,320	2,070,045	2,483,917	2,611,234
Milk .....	61,923,973	72,662,310	73,699,961	83,114,578	94,752,050
Mustard seed oil .....	27,181	33,645	52,603	55,947	12,000
Palm kernel oil .....	a/ 346,904	a/ 1,128,550	a/ 639,488	a/ 1,084,341	1,363,435
Edible tallow .....	110,875	93,038	218,510	69,490	25,707
Sesame oil .....	268,381	185,720	129,888	39,988	-
Corn oil .....	196,332	173,733	182,798	37,850	-
Soybean oil .....	-	790	32,620	150	-
Salt .....	18,724,864	20,592,622	21,682,525	25,024,341	27,311,180
Soda .....	57,994	58,657	81,893	95,806	110,715
Extract of Vanilla .....	334	315	255	237	60
Coloring .....	38,155	40,763	18,043	19,464	46,519
Miscellaneous .....	14,367	-	68,756	-	-
Total .....	266,233,779	307,459,772	316,084,875	361,068,790	410,936,677

Annual Reports of Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

a/ Stated as palm oil in 1925. Data for 1926, 1927 and 1928 include palm oil and palm kernel oil as follows:

1926, Palm kernel oil --- 267,816 pounds  
Palm oil ----- 860,734 pounds

1927, Palm kernel oil --- 54,266 pounds  
Palm oil ----- 585,222 pounds

1928, Palm kernel oil --- 129,263 pounds  
Palm oil ----- 955,078 pounds

1929, Palm kernel oil --- 14,833 pounds  
Palm oil ----- 1,748,552 pounds

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

FATS AND OILS: Wholesale price per pound of some of the principal fats and oils, annual 1915-1925, monthly January 1926-April 1930

Year and month	Butter, creamery extra, Philadelphia	Cottonseed oil, prime summer yellow at New York	Coconut oil, crude, at New York	Olive oil, in barrels at New York	Soybean oil, crude, at New York	Peanut oil, crude, f.o.b. mill	Oleo oil, extra, at Chicago	Lard, prime, at New York	Linseed oil, New York
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1915 ...	30.2	6.8	a/ 12.3	24.4	6.3	-	12.2	9.4	7.5
1916 ...	34.6	10.6	15.1	25.0	8.9	11.0	14.0	15.0	10.0
1917 ...	43.1	15.4	17.1	32.0	14.2	15.3	21.7	21.7	14.8
1918 ...	51.7	20.1	18.1	65.4	18.3	18.2	25.7	25.5	21.3
1919 ...	61.6	24.1	17.4	45.7	16.7	18.7	30.6	29.0	23.6
1920 ...	62.4	15.4	17.4	44.5	15.2	13.5	21.4	20.0	19.5
1921 ...	44.0	7.9	10.1	22.6	7.9	6.9	11.3	11.1	9.3
1922 ...	41.4	10.1	b/ 9.5	23.3	10.9	9.6	10.7	11.5	11.3
1923 ...	47.7	11.3	10.2	23.3	11.7	13.1	12.8	12.3	13.2
1924 ...	43.4	10.8	10.6	26.9	12.4	11.8	15.1	13.3	13.1
1925 ...	46.3	10.8	12.3	26.9	13.2	10.6	13.7	16.8	13.9
1926 ...	45.5	11.2	10.8	25.5	12.6	11.3	12.1	15.0	11.2
Jan. ...	46.4	11.3	12.9	26.7	13.3	10.0	12.9	15.7	11.7
Feb. .	45.6	11.2	12.3	26.2	13.2	9.9	12.3	15.2	11.3
Mar. .	42.7	12.1	11.2	24.7	12.8	10.9	12.0	15.0	10.7
Apr. .	40.2	12.4	11.0	24.7	12.5	11.1	12.4	14.5	10.8
May ..	42.1	14.5	10.8	24.7	12.5	11.3	12.7	15.9	10.8
June .	42.4	15.6	11.4	24.7	12.8	12.0	13.5	17.0	11.2
July .	41.5	15.1	11.1	24.7	12.5	13.3	13.4	16.5	11.9
Aug. .	42.8	13.0	10.1	24.7	12.5	15.3	12.0	15.6	11.9
Sept.	45.6	11.3	10.7	25.1	12.5	15.0	11.8	15.0	11.2
Oct. .	47.8	8.8	9.8	26.7	12.5	11.0	11.3	14.2	10.8
Nov. .	51.8	8.3	9.4	26.7	12.3	10.3	10.6	12.2	10.8
Dec. .	55.6	8.2	9.3	26.7	12.1	9.1	10.0	12.8	10.7
1927 ...	48.0	9.7	9.7	28.3	12.1	11.4	13.4	12.9	10.5
Jan. .	49.6	8.5	no. quot.	28.3	12.0	8.8	9.8	12.9	10.5
Feb. .	52.4	9.1	9.6	27.7	12.0	8.5	10.8	12.8	10.4
Mar. .	50.5	9.5	9.4	28.5	12.1	12.5	11.3	13.0	10.5
Apr. .	50.6	9.1	9.6	28.7	12.0	12.5	11.3	12.8	10.6
May...	43.4	9.1	9.8	28.7	12.1	12.5	12.6	12.9	11.5
June..	43.4	9.2	9.7	28.7	12.0	12.5	13.2	13.1	11.2
July..	42.6	9.5	9.6	28.7	12.0	12.5	13.4	13.2	10.6
Aug. .	43.0	10.0	9.7	31.9	12.0	12.5	13.1	12.8	10.7
Sept.	47.4	10.7	9.9	28.7	12.0	12.5	13.5	13.3	10.4
Oct. .	49.4	10.9	9.8	28.7	12.0	11.4	15.8	13.0	9.9
Nov. .	50.6	10.6	9.8	27.2	12.2	10.5	17.0	12.5	9.9
Dec. .	52.9	10.0	9.8	25.3	12.3	9.6	17.8	12.0	9.6

Continued



## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

FATS AND OILS: Wholesale price per pound of some of the principal fats and oils, annual 1915-1925, monthly January 1926-April 1930 - Contd

Year and month	Butter, creamery extra, Philadelphia	Cottonseed oil, prime summer yellow at New York	Coconut oil, crude, at New York	Olive oil, in barrels at New York	Soybean oil, crude, f.o.b. mill	Peanut oil, crude, f.o.b. mill	Oleo oil, extra, at Chicago	Lard, prime, at New York	Linseed oil, New York
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1928 ....	43.3	9.9	9.5	30.3	12.2	9.8	14.1	12.3	10.0
Jan. ..	49.9	10.1	9.8	33.3	12.0	9.5	17.1	12.4	9.8
Feb. ..	47.3	9.3	9.8	32.5	12.0	10.0	16.1	11.6	9.8
Mar. ..	49.9	9.6	9.8	30.0	12.0	9.4	15.1	11.8	9.9
Apr. ..	46.1	9.3	9.8	30.0	12.0	9.3	14.1	12.1	9.8
May ...	46.3	10.6	9.8	29.8	12.1	9.8	14.5	12.3	10.3
June ..	45.4	10.2	9.5	29.3	12.3	9.8	14.3	12.2	10.3
July ..	46.1	10.1	9.4	29.3	12.3	9.2	13.3	12.5	10.0
Aug. ..	48.2	9.4	9.3	29.3	12.3	9.3	13.0	12.8	9.8
Sept. ..	49.8	9.9	9.3	29.7	12.3	9.3	13.2	13.2	9.8
Oct. ..	48.3	9.9	9.3	30.0	12.3	10.0	13.2	12.4	10.1
Nov. ..	51.7	9.6	9.3	30.0	12.3	10.0	12.7	12.1	10.2
Dec. ..	51.1	10.3	9.6	30.0	12.3	10.0	12.5	11.7	10.1
1929 ....	46.0	9.7	8.5	28.7	12.0	9.0	10.9	12.0	12.3
Jan. ..	48.5	10.3	9.6	30.0	12.3	10.0	11.3	12.1	10.0
Feb. ..	50.4	10.9	9.6	30.0	12.3	10.1	11.4	12.3	10.2
Mar. ..	49.2	10.6	9.2	30.0	12.3	10.3	11.5	12.5	10.2
Apr. ..	46.3	10.2	8.9	30.0	11.9	10.1	11.3	12.2	10.1
May ...	44.7	9.7	8.2	30.0	11.8	8.8	11.2	12.0	10.2
June ...	44.8	9.6	7.9	30.0	11.8	8.3	11.1	12.3	10.5
July ..	43.8	9.6	8.0	30.0	11.4	8.4	10.9	12.5	12.0
Aug. ..	44.5	9.4	7.8	28.0	11.0	8.5	10.4	12.4	12.9
Sept. ..	47.3	9.3	8.0	26.7	11.3	8.5	10.4	12.2	15.5
Oct. ..	46.9	9.3	8.3	26.7	12.8	8.5	10.3	11.4	15.9
Nov. ...	44.0	9.0	8.3	26.7	12.7	8.5	10.5	10.9	15.0
Dec. ..	41.6	8.7	8.3	26.7	12.3	7.3	10.8	10.8	14.7
1930 ....									
Jan. ..	37.5	8.4	8.1	26.7	11.6	7.4	10.9	10.9	14.0
Feb. ..	36.5	8.4	7.7	26.7	11.3	7.3	11.3	11.2	14.1
Mar. ..	38.3	8.4	8.0	26.7	10.7	7.5	11.6	10.7	14.0
Apr. ..	39.8	8.7	8.0	26.7	10.2	7.8	11.6	10.7	14.3

Compiled from bulletins of the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Annual Bulletin #473, Wholesale Prices 1890-1927, and monthly bulletins Wholesale Prices of Commodities January 1928 to April, 1930.

a/ In tank cars.

b/ Spot, in barrels.

## THE WORLD SITUATION IN OILS AND OILSEEDS, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Rates of import duty payable on certain vegetable oils and raw materials, Tariff Acts of 1922 and 1930

Commodity	Tariff Act of 1922	Tariff Act of 1930
<b>OILS</b>		
Coconut <u>a/</u>	2¢ per pound	2¢ per pound
Olive -		
Inedible .....	Free	Free
Edible .....		
a. In packages weighing less than 40 lbs.	7½¢ per pound	9½¢ per pound <u>b/</u>
b. Other .....	6½¢ per pound	6½¢ per pound
Palm .....	Free	Free
Peanut .....	4¢ per pound	4¢ per pound
Palm kernel.....	Free	(Free (inedible))
Cottonseed .....	3¢ per pound	(1¢ per pound)
Soy-bean .....	2½¢ per pound	3¢ per pound
Sunflower .....	Free	3½¢ per pound <u>c/</u>
Rapeseed .....	6¢ per gallon	Free
Sesame .....	Free	(Free (inedible))
Linseed .....	3.3¢ per pound	(6¢ per gallon)
Hempseed .....	1½¢ per pound	(Free (inedible))
Chinese wood .....	Free	(3¢ per pound)
<b>OILSEEDS AND RAW MATERIALS</b>		
Copra.....	Free	4½¢ per pound
Palm kernel .....	Free	1½¢ per pound
Cottonseed .....	1/3¢ per pound	Free
Soy beans .....	½¢ per pound	
Sunflower .....	2¢ per pound	
Rapeseed .....	Free	
Sesame seed .....	Free	
Flaxseed .....	56¢ per bushel <u>d/</u>	65¢ per bushel of 56 pounds
Hempseed .....	Free	Free
Poppy seed .....	32¢ per 100 pounds	32¢ per 100 pounds
Mustard seed .....	(Whole - 1¢ per pound)	(2¢ per pound)
	(Ground or prepared - 8¢ per pound)	(10¢ per pound)
Peanuts .....	(Shelled, 6¢ per pound <u>e/</u> )	(7¢ per pound)
	(Unshelled, 4½¢ per pound <u>e/</u> )	(4½¢ per pound)

a/ Bulk of coconut oil comes from the Philippines and is duty free. b/ Including weight of container. c/ But not less than 45 per cent ad valorem. d/ Original rate under Act of 1922 40¢ per bushel. Increased to 56¢ per pound by Proclamation of the President effective June 13, 1929. e/ Original rates under Act of 1922, unshelled 3¢ per pound, shelled 4¢ per pound. Increased to 4½¢ and 6¢ per pound respectively by Proclamation of the President effective February 18, 1929.

## WHEAT: Production, average 1909-13, 1923-27, annual 1928-1930

Country	Average 1909- 1913	Average 1923- 1927	1928	1929	1930 preliminary
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States, winter only...	441,602	549,257	578,673	578,336	532,469
Mexico.....	a/ 11,481	11,090	11,031	11,333	11,572
Belgium.....	15,199	13,938	17,215	13,225	b/ 15,873
Spain.....	130,446	146,581	119,885	154,249	160,568
Italy.....	184,393	210,456	228,598	260,669	220,000
Rumania.....	158,672	96,980	115,544	84,510	123,715
Algeria.....	35,161	27,542	30,302	33,307	29,174
Tunis.....	6,224	9,627	12,125	12,309	9,002
India.....	351,841	344,729	290,864	317,595	386,848
Total.....	1,335,019	1,410,250	1,404,237	1,465,533	1,489,221

a/ Four-year average.

b/ Winter only about 99 per cent of the total crop.

## BREAD GRAINS: Winter acreage in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reporting a/	Harvest year					Per cent 1930 is of 1929 Percent
	Average 1909- 1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	
United States .....	28,382	37,723	36,213	40,162	38,676	96.3
Canada.....	b/ 1,019	853	819	334	636	76.3
Mexico.....	c/ 2,174	1,311	1,283	1,293	1,224	94.7
Total (3).....	31,575	39,887	38,315	42,289	40,536	95.9
Europe (12).....	59,138	55,006	55,867	55,843	56,389	101.0
North Africa (3).....	6,531	7,150	8,332	8,368	8,102	96.8
Asia (2).....	30,124	32,313	33,152	32,754	32,332	98.7
Total above count. (20)	127,368	134,356	135,666	139,254	137,359	98.6
Est. world total excl. Russia and China....	204,200	240,100	244,800	244,400		

Continued --



BREAD GRAINS: Winter acreage in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930, cont'd

Crop and countries reporting a/	Harvest year					Percent 1930 is of 1929
	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	
RYE	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States .....	2,235	3,648	3,480	3,225	3,521	109.2
Canada .....	117	568	599	664	765	115.2
Total .....	2,353	4,216	4,079	3,889	4,286	110.2
Europe (11) .....	26,070	22,159	24,327	24,748	25,082	101.3
Total above count. (13)	28,423	26,375	28,406	28,637	29,368	102.6
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ...	48,300	48,400	46,700	48,600		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Four-year average. c/ Two-year average.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1927-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929a/	Average 1909-1913	Average 1923-1927	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
WHEAT						
United States .....	690,108	809,668	878,374	914,876	806,508	88.2
Canada .....	197,119	403,714	479,665	566,726	299,520	52.9
Total N. America (4) ..	898,908	1,224,673	1,370,149	1,492,800	1,117,513	74.9
Europe (29) .....	1,346,160	1,239,289	1,274,431	1,406,626	1,417,493	100.8
North Africa (4) .....	92,047	98,375	105,555	104,469	117,729	112.7
Asia (4) .....	386,374	395,101	389,635	336,761	372,754	110.7
Total N. Hemis. (41) ...	2,723,489	2,957,438	3,139,770	3,340,656	3,025,489	90.6
Southern Hemisphere (5) ..	270,577	405,378	446,609	512,224	317,514	62.0
Total above count. (46)	2,994,066	3,362,816	3,586,379	3,852,880	3,343,003	86.8
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ....	3,041,000	3,448,000	3,661,000	3,950,000	3,430,000	86.8
RYE						
United States .....	36,093	54,793	58,164	43,366	40,629	93.7
Canada .....	2,094	14,654	14,951	14,618	13,161	90.0
Europe, 25 count. prev. reported .....	981,617	797,252	812,625	900,136	939,504	104.4
England and Wales .....	b/	c/ 950	560	636	708	111.3
Total Europe (26) .....	981,617	798,202	813,185	900,772	940,212	104.4
Argentina .....	640	4,381	6,614	7,666	4,401	57.4
Total above count. (29)	1,020,444	872,030	892,014	966,422	998,403	103.3
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ....	1,025,000	882,000	903,000	975,000	1,008,000	103.4

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Not available. c/ Four-year average.

## FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Percent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
<b>BARLEY</b>						
United States .....	7,620	9,476	12,598	13,212 b/	13,437	101.7
Europe (8) .....	9,363	9,516	9,826	9,878	9,943	100.7
Est. European total						
excl. Russia .....	27,000	27,100	27,400	29,000		
Africa (3) .....	7,623	6,685	7,774	8,020	7,651	95.4
Syria and Lebanon .....	(450)	655	892	750	818	109.1
Total N. Hemis. (13) ..	25,056	26,332	31,090	31,860	31,849	100.0
Est. N. Hemis. total						
excl. Russia and China	64,300	62,800	68,800	72,100		
Est. world total excl.						
Russia and China ....	65,100	65,200	70,900	74,400		
<b>OATS</b>						
United States .....	37,357	41,941	41,734	40,217 b/	41,222	102.5
Europe (6) .....	16,158	14,730	14,873	14,759	14,572	98.7
Est. European total						
excl. Russia .....	49,500	44,100	44,400	45,800		
Africa (3) .....	607	679	779	851	843	99.1
Syria and Lebanon .....	(12)	66	28	28	18	64.3
Total N. Hemis. (11) ..	54,134	57,416	57,414	55,855	56,655	101.4
Est. N. Hemis. total						
excl. Russia and China	97,800	100,900	101,000	100,300		
Est. world total excl.						
Russia and China ....	102,400	106,300	106,800	106,400		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Intentions.

## RUMANIA: Barley and oats production, 1924 to 1930

Year	Barley	Oats
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1924.....	30,759	42,013
1925.....	46,817	50,986
1926.....	77,388	79,850
1927.....	57,950	59,810
1928.....	69,401	67,546
1929.....	125,717	93,647
1930.....	113,445	90,940



## FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
<b>BARLEY</b>						
United States .....	184,812	184,905	265,862	357,487	307,105	85.9
North America (2) .....	230,087	284,892	352,820	493,878	409,418	82.9
Europe (29) .....	700,654	674,164	659,147	742,527	826,609	111.3
North Africa (4) .....	103,667	71,679	84,857	111,375	111,912	100.5
Asia (3) .....	133,027	135,095	133,119	129,339	142,028	109.8
Total N. Hemis. (38) .....	1,167,435	1,165,830	1,239,943	1,477,119	1,489,967	100.9
Southern Hemisphere (5) .....	11,101	25,335	22,177	24,995	25,793	103.2
Total above count. (43) .....	1,178,536	1,191,165	1,262,120	1,502,114	1,515,760	100.9
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China .....	1,407,000	1,395,000	1,435,000	1,671,000	1,685,000	100.8
Est. world total excl. Russia and China .....	1,424,000	1,442,000	1,477,000	1,717,000	1,732,000	100.9
<b>OATS</b>						
United States .....	1,143,407	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,238,654	86.1
North America (2) .....	1,495,097	1,630,264	1,622,307	1,891,560	1,521,492	80.4
Europe (23) .....	1,928,792	1,844,745	1,736,615	1,880,960	2,078,787	110.5
North Africa (3) .....	17,631	11,594	13,411	18,505	21,643	117.0
Asia (2) .....	5,103	12,245	13,587	12,048	11,754	97.6
Total N. Hemis. (35) .....	3,446,623	3,498,848	3,385,920	3,803,073	3,633,676	95.5
Southern Hemisphere (5) .....	86,503	84,892	72,727	87,209	95,984	110.1
Total above count. (40) .....	3,533,126	3,583,740	3,458,647	3,890,282	3,729,660	95.9
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China .....	3,472,000	3,516,000	3,395,000	3,820,000	3,650,000	95.5
Est. world total excl. Russia and China .....	3,579,000	3,621,000	3,488,000	3,926,000	3,762,000	95.8
<b>CORN</b>						
United States .....	2,712,364	2,691,531	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,622,189	93.0
Total N. America (4) .....	2,869,268	2,793,667	2,853,516	2,913,877	2,692,062	92.4
Europe (12) .....	569,610	642,160	469,566	370,032	621,370	167.9
Est. European total excl. Russia .....	581,000	654,000	485,000	380,000	632,000	166.3
North Africa (4) .....	5,526	10,566	9,081	11,318	13,151	116.2
Asia (2) .....	(39,900)	110,584	102,907	69,201	64,232	92.8
Total N. Hemis. (22) .....	3,484,304	3,556,977	3,435,070	3,364,428	3,390,815	100.8
Southern Hemisphere (4) .....	228,504	393,649	387,491	307,388	348,188	113.3
Total above count. (26) .....	3,712,808	3,950,626	3,822,561	3,671,816	3,739,003	101.8
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia .....	3,963,000	3,807,000	3,679,000	3,626,000	3,654,000	100.8
Est. world total excl. Russia .....	4,138,000	4,476,000	4,346,000	4,219,000	4,282,000	101.5

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.



## FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	May 31	June 7	June 14	July 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
<b>BARLEY, EXPORTS:</b>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
<u>Year beginning July 1</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
United States ..	36,580	56,996	40	0	40	June 14	55,520	21,232
Canada .....	25,131	38,668				May 31	35,135	6,337
Argentina .....	11,598	8,591	b/ 50			May 31	b/7,308	b/5,875
Danubian coun.								
b/ .....	27,242	19,408	550			May 31	19,042	63,625
Total .....	100,551	123,663					117,005	97,069
<b>OATS, EXPORTS:</b>								
<u>Year beginning July 1</u>								
United States ..	9,823	16,302	3	8		June 14	15,582	7,552
Canada .....	10,194	19,927				May 31	16,533	4,422
Argentina .....	28,831	25,690	b/ 634			May 31	b/22,328	b/18,272
Danubian coun.								
b/ .....	878	49	20			May 31	49	1,297
Total .....	49,726	61,968					54,492	31,543
	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	May 31	June 7	June 14	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
<b>CORN, EXPORTS:</b>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
<u>Year beginning November 1</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
United States ..	20,556	41,636	41	48	219	June 14	37,920	6,199
Danubian coun.								
b/ .....	15,266	531	1,311			May 31	111	25,209
Argentina .....	268,685	203,071	b/1,131	b/1,759	b/ 1,634	June 14	109,826	b/85,419
Union of South Africa .....	23,809	16,602	c/ 60			May 31	c/6,986	c/ 6,891
Total .....	328,316	261,840					154,843	123,718
							Nov.-Apr.	Nov.-Apr.
United States imports .....	1,436	349					160	267

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.

b/ Trade sources.

c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
			May	May	May	May	June	June				
March 21 ..	94	80	97	84	86	57	85	57	48	43	66	54
28 ..	91	81	94	84	86	61	86	60	47	43	65	56
April 4 ..	90	83	92	86	85	62	85	61	47	44	66	58
11 ..	90	83	92	85	86	65	86	64	48	44	65	57
18 ..	92	81	93	83	87	61	87	61	49	43	65	55
25 ..	89	82	89	82	85	61	85	61	47	42	64	55
May 2 .....	90	79	90	80	82	60	82	60	47	41	62	55
9 .....	83	79	90	79	79	59	80	59	46	41	60	55
			July		July		Aug.					
16 .....	88	78	88	78	82	61	83	60	45	42	60	56
			July	July		June		July				
23 .....	83	79	87	81	81	60	82	59	46	41	61	55
30 .....	84	78	83	80	79	58	80	58	42	40	59	55
June 6 .....	86	80	87	81	79	59	80	58	44	40	60	52
13 ...	93	81	92	81	81	59	82	58	45	39	60	52

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Acreage of sugar beets, 1924 to 1930

Year	Acreage	Year	Acreage
	1,000 acres		1,000 acres
1924 .....	743	1928 .....	635
1925 .....	760	1929 .....	608
1926 .....	671	1930 prel .....	614
1927 .....	712		

International Institute of Agriculture.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-June 14, 1928-29 and 1929-30

PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-June 14, 1929 and 1930

Commodity	July 1-June 14		Week ending			
	1928-29	1929-30	May 24	May 31	June 7	June 14
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat <u>a/</u> .....	101,058	87,478	1,329	925	1,031	1,603
Wheat flour <u>b/</u> .....	57,951	56,842	644	968	616	611
Rye .....	9,198	2,528	--	--	--	--
Corn .....	40,083	8,538	33	41	48	219
Oats .....	10,669	4,566	1	3	8	1
Barley <u>a/</u> .....	55,469	21,191	257	40	--	40
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, incl.						
Wiltshire sides .....	60,166	57,925	1,875	1,841	2,078	2,737
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides .....	68,394	68,162	1,022	2,478	1,667	2,184
Lard .....	374,069	326,862	10,249	10,739	8,032	12,101
Pickled pork .....	19,159	13,332	251	522	574	343

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 661,000 bush., flour 9,100 bbls., San Francisco barley 40,000 bush., rice 60,000 lbs. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

## WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, week ending				Total ship. or exports from July to & in. June 14	
	1927-28	1928-29a	May 31	June 7	June 14	1928-29	1929-30	
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	
North America b	452,423	499,942	8,153	8,348	7,441	483,490	289,137	
Canada, 4 mkts. c	333,335	458,649	8,494	5,005	3,863	449,499	181,281	
United States..	206,259	163,687	1,893	1,647	2,214	159,009	144,320	
Argentina.....	178,135	217,139	2,104	2,307	3,048	204,836	158,933	
Australia.....	72,962	107,937	1,600	1,336	464	111,194	57,685	
Russia.....	5,403	8	0	816	248	8	5,672	
Danube & Bulg. d	32,847	33,842	144	104	80	2,680	18,360	
British India..	15,668e/	5,687	0	16	0	5,189	3,795	
Total f/.....	757,443	864,555	12,001	12,927	11,281	807,397	533,582	
Total European shipments g/..			10,680	9,336	--	651,020	451,208	
Total ex-European shipments g/..			2,440	1,976	--	207,408	134,440	

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Prelim. b/ Bradstreet's, weeks ending Thursday, incl. flour converted at 4.5 bu. per bbl. c/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. e/ Net imports-for year 1928-29 were 21,729,000 bu., July-May 1928-29 were 19,725,000 bu., July-May 1929-30 were 2,432,000 bu. f/ Total of trade figures incl. North America as reported by Bradstreet's. g/ Totals as reported by Broomhall's Corn Trade News.



BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound  
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	June 20, 1929	June 12, 1930	June 19, 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score .....	44.00	32.62	33.00
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	34.65	27.11	28.20
Berlin, 1a quality .....	33.93	26.80	29.39
London: a/			
Danish .....	37.37	29.55	30.42
Dutch, unsalted .....	36.06	23.24	28.68
New Zealand .....	36.61	28.68	29.22
New Zealand, unsalted .....	36.72	31.07	31.50
Australian .....	35.52	28.03	28.57
Australian, unsalted .....	35.63	27.92	28.46
Argentine, unsalted .....	34.33	26.72	27.37
Siberian .....	34.11	26.72	27.37

Quotations converted at par of exchange, a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS  
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		June 19, 1929	June 11, 1930	June 18, 1930
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ..	Number	62,500	51,602	59,620
Prices of hogs, Berlin .....	\$ per 100 lbs.	16.59	13.51	13.18
Prices of lard, tc., Hamburg.	"	13.99	11.78	11.46
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	8,196	6,431	7,701
Prides at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/ .	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.54	11.51	11.08
American short cut green hams	"	24.33	21.13	21.51
American green bellies .....	"	19.88	18.68	18.68
Danish Wiltshire sides .....	"	24.33	21.51	22.16
Canadian green sides .....	"	23.00	20.64	18.90

a/ Friday quotations.

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